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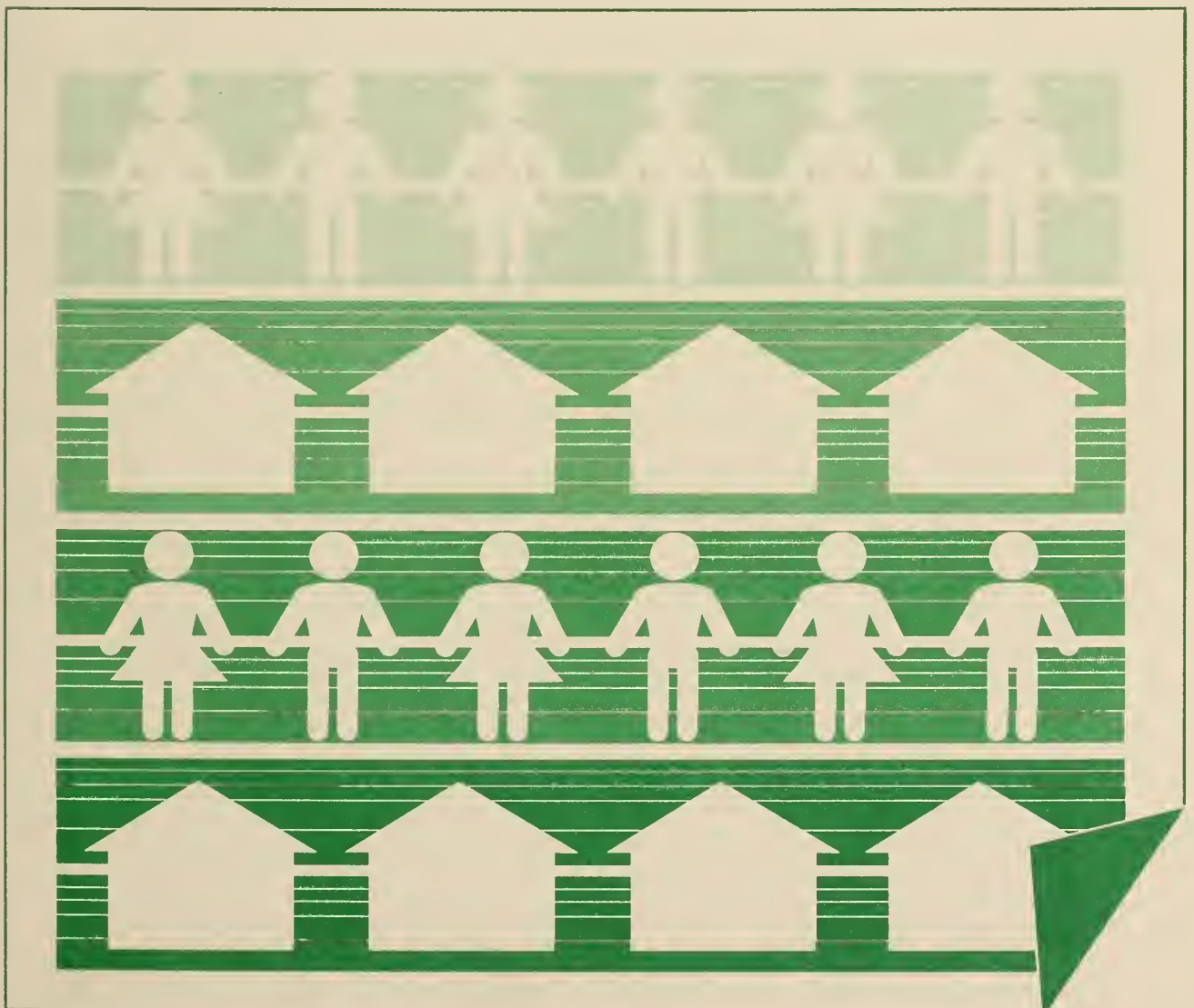
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1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
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1990 CPH-3-170

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**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas  
Hagerstown, MD MSA**

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Issued April 1993



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Economics and Statistics Administration  
Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary  
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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Ancestry .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	28	31
Industry .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	28	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	28	31
Race .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units) .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

# HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

## Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE											
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head					
Heading			Stubhead			Spanner					
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics, 1990											
The State of Alaska											



*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
<b>LAND AREA</b> .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.





# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in



data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

## User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

## User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused



by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:</b>
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida			107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	65	Altoona, PA MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
		73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
		78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
28	Montana			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
		83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
33	New Mexico				<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA		
		88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma				
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota			122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee		<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
		95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
46	Utah	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
47	Vermont			125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
48	Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA		
50	West Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
				127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands				



Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b>	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b>
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
		183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b>	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA			235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA			251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
		218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
		227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA			263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B			

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	<b>San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:</b>	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	<b>Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:</b>	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD</b>	
3.01 -----	3 (pt.)
3.02 -----	3 (pt.)
6.01 -----	6 (pt.)
6.02 -----	6 (pt.)
10.01 -----	10 (pt.)
10.02 -----	10 (pt.)

**Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD</b>	
3 -----	3.01
	3.02
6 -----	6.01
	6.02
10 -----	10.01
	10.02





Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Washington County						
		Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 9
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 186.6	1 186.6	25.7	1.8	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.0	5.5	6.1
Square miles	458.2	458.2	9.9	.7	1.2	1.2	.8	.8	2.1	2.4
AGE										
All persons	121 393	121 393	35 445	2 973	3 384	3 456	4 596	2 672	2 307	3 402
Under 5 years	8 093	8 093	2 830	201	182	208	379	270	165	320
5 to 9 years	7 824	7 824	2 491	170	199	220	348	224	167	243
10 to 14 years	7 262	7 262	1 918	154	160	172	254	144	102	204
15 to 19 years	7 731	7 731	2 024	180	177	188	264	141	116	266
20 to 24 years	9 477	9 477	2 946	134	210	248	473	239	171	349
25 to 34 years	21 557	21 557	6 596	491	584	619	939	552	405	695
35 to 44 years	18 237	18 237	4 720	508	537	476	646	324	292	406
45 to 54 years	12 912	12 912	3 164	269	345	330	411	189	213	327
55 to 64 years	11 509	11 509	3 075	286	356	432	362	184	199	260
65 to 74 years	9 873	9 873	3 197	321	350	368	302	203	242	212
75 to 84 years	5 222	5 222	1 858	197	206	168	178	123	146	92
85 years and over	1 696	1 696	626	62	78	27	40	79	89	28
3 and 4 years	3 304	3 304	1 128	80	68	87	151	116	70	122
16 years and over	96 869	96 869	27 828	2 418	2 808	2 822	3 571	2 002	1 850	2 591
18 years and over	93 857	93 857	27 044	2 334	2 743	2 751	3 469	1 947	1 799	2 498
21 years and over	88 696	88 696	25 672	2 246	2 625	2 622	3 263	1 841	1 742	2 292
60 years and over	22 632	22 632	7 304	742	823	796	712	495	594	476
62 years and over	20 346	20 346	6 706	698	747	715	645	459	543	423
Median	34.4	34.4	33.1	38.2	38.0	36.2	30.7	30.5	36.0	29.2
Female	60 118	60 118	19 090	1 621	1 826	1 797	2 437	1 479	1 296	1 678
Under 5 years	3 964	3 964	1 431	95	108	100	219	137	71	154
5 to 9 years	3 825	3 825	1 231	77	103	102	180	119	99	116
10 to 14 years	3 541	3 541	949	80	88	75	117	68	51	112
15 to 19 years	3 697	3 697	1 020	97	77	107	155	70	56	123
20 to 24 years	4 097	4 097	1 589	72	105	114	252	122	96	174
25 to 34 years	9 672	9 672	3 425	253	290	317	470	316	220	288
35 to 44 years	8 682	8 682	2 435	270	282	234	331	173	155	198
45 to 54 years	6 431	6 431	1 657	142	182	178	208	100	115	168
55 to 64 years	6 040	6 040	1 687	158	200	231	197	99	115	138
65 to 74 years	5 603	5 603	1 924	197	195	208	164	123	142	135
75 to 84 years	3 296	3 296	1 265	131	137	111	114	84	106	51
85 years and over	1 270	1 270	477	49	59	20	30	68	70	21
3 and 4 years	1 650	1 650	588	41	45	42	85	56	28	61
16 years and over	48 117	48 117	15 304	1 356	1 509	1 501	1 900	1 146	1 064	1 277
18 years and over	46 669	46 669	14 919	1 313	1 479	1 467	1 839	1 118	1 040	1 229
21 years and over	44 321	44 321	14 174	1 259	1 428	1 392	1 720	1 056	1 012	1 129
60 years and over	13 228	13 228	4 559	461	497	465	412	324	391	283
62 years and over	12 046	12 046	4 244	443	460	416	380	307	360	258
Median	36.3	36.3	34.7	40.0	39.6	38.0	30.8	31.9	38.3	29.9
Male	61 275	61 275	16 355	1 352	1 558	1 659	2 159	1 193	1 011	1 724
Median age	32.7	32.7	31.6	35.7	36.2	34.5	30.7	28.9	33.1	28.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	121 393	121 393	35 445	2 973	3 384	3 456	4 596	2 672	2 307	3 402
In households	113 345	113 345	34 655	2 973	3 208	3 322	4 570	2 526	2 222	3 100
Householder	44 762	44 762	15 063	1 324	1 370	1 345	1 980	1 052	971	1 230
Family householder	32 349	32 349	9 341	846	936	972	1 191	716	660	853
Nonfamily householder	12 413	12 413	5 722	478	434	373	789	336	311	377
Living alone	10 576	10 576	4 858	431	370	302	647	282	273	308
Spouse	26 645	26 645	6 645	709	788	822	810	465	478	541
Child	34 050	34 050	9 823	775	827	908	1 313	813	615	1 044
Other relatives	3 986	3 986	1 406	85	100	116	172	76	72	121
Nonrelatives	3 902	3 902	1 718	80	123	131	295	120	86	164
Institutionalized persons	7 444	7 444	625	—	176	134	—	146	85	302
Other persons in group quarters	604	604	165	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.53	2.53	2.30	2.25	2.34	2.47	2.31	2.40	2.29	2.52
Persons per family	3.00	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.83	2.90	2.93	2.89	2.77	3.00
Persons 65 years and over	16 791	16 791	5 681	580	634	563	520	405	477	332
In households	15 554	15 554	5 275	580	526	557	518	272	392	329
Householder	10 676	10 676	3 849	412	352	384	379	192	266	236
Nonfamily householder	5 036	5 036	2 224	217	159	172	201	101	126	128
Living alone	4 876	4 876	2 159	213	155	167	192	99	125	125
Spouse	3 744	3 744	1 080	134	132	149	104	63	97	62
Other relatives	922	922	271	29	35	21	21	15	25	22
Nonrelatives	212	212	75	5	7	3	14	2	4	9
Institutionalized persons	1 221	1 221	394	—	108	6	—	133	85	3
Other persons in group quarters	16	16	12	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	32 349	32 349	9 341	846	936	972	1 191	716	660	853
With own children under 18 years	14 464	14 464	4 436	357	383	376	595	416	279	474
Number of own children under 18 years	25 296	25 296	7 585	603	607	643	1 014	677	480	824
Married-couple families	26 645	26 645	6 645	709	788	822	810	465	478	541
With own children under 18 years	11 336	11 336	2 751	295	302	303	345	231	167	259
Number of own children under 18 years	20 210	20 210	4 785	499	500	533	601	412	278	469
Female householder, no husband present	4 345	4 345	2 175	108	115	117	303	210	154	258
With own children under 18 years	2 452	2 452	1 404	52	60	59	210	158	97	181
Number of own children under 18 years	4 094	4 094	2 383	91	81	92	349	225	176	303
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	49 426	49 426	12 727	1 079	1 316	1 336	1 694	879	798	1 339
Never married	14 512	14 512	3 620	225	323	335	505	227	179	485
Now married, except separated	28 405	28 405	6 949	723	841	844	853	487	499	604
Separated	1 492	1 492	476	18	26	48	73	41	19	56
Widowed	1 382	1 382	465	36	35	29	54	30	29	36
Divorced	3 635	3 635	1 217	77	91	80	209	94	72	158
Females 15 years and over	48 788	48 788	15 479	1 369	1 527	1 520	1 921	1 155	1 075	1 296
Never married	9 054	9 054	3 325	258	247	303	473	228	185	309
Now married, except separated	27 616	27 616	6 950	730	823	848	856	480	501	570
Separated	1 358	1 358	711	30	41	36	98	75	41	75
Widowed	6 533	6 533	2 484	205	248	215	218	203	209	173
Divorced	4 227	4 227	2 009	146	168	118	276	169	139	169

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Washington County—Con.				Hagerstown city, Washington County					
	Tract 10.01	Tract 103	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	6.5	24.7	22.1	49.7	1.2	3.0	2.3	.6	1.0	1.6
Square miles .....	2.5	9.5	8.5	19.2	.5	1.1	.9	.2	.4	.6
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 956</b>	<b>5 156</b>	<b>4 614</b>	<b>7 281</b>	<b>2 770</b>	<b>3 384</b>	<b>3 341</b>	<b>2 914</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>4 137</b>
Under 5 years .....	427	280	346	473	181	182	206	220	187	350
5 to 9 years .....	364	282	295	430	158	199	212	203	154	322
10 to 14 years .....	276	265	235	450	140	160	167	193	123	238
15 to 19 years .....	299	299	250	477	169	177	182	201	125	243
20 to 24 years .....	366	243	385	510	131	210	243	255	220	439
25 to 34 years .....	800	539	866	1 089	456	584	600	567	434	877
35 to 44 years .....	658	776	651	1 089	463	537	463	385	290	571
45 to 54 years .....	477	584	501	920	252	345	317	310	180	370
55 to 64 years .....	565	706	485	871	259	356	410	248	190	296
65 to 74 years .....	484	674	391	666	303	350	351	216	224	249
75 to 84 years .....	204	376	166	260	196	206	163	89	118	150
85 years and over .....	36	132	43	46	62	78	27	27	43	32
3 and 4 years .....	174	121	141	192	72	68	86	88	65	139
16 years and over .....	3 836	4 284	3 693	5 844	2 262	2 808	2 722	2 255	1 803	3 190
18 years and over .....	3 710	4 168	3 603	5 663	2 184	2 743	2 655	2 180	1 757	3 096
21 years and over .....	3 526	3 966	3 414	5 352	2 100	2 625	2 529	2 049	1 666	2 907
60 years and over .....	1 024	1 567	820	1 401	707	823	761	448	479	589
62 years and over .....	917	1 426	718	1 221	670	747	684	404	444	535
Median .....	34.3	43.4	34.1	36.9	38.4	38.0	36.0	31.7	32.2	29.9
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>2 656</b>	<b>2 747</b>	<b>2 356</b>	<b>3 732</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>1 826</b>	<b>1 740</b>	<b>1 558</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>2 191</b>
Under 5 years .....	217	132	168	219	89	108	100	113	101	202
5 to 9 years .....	177	138	134	205	72	103	101	102	64	163
10 to 14 years .....	128	134	113	214	71	88	71	100	61	111
15 to 19 years .....	145	172	138	240	90	77	103	103	60	144
20 to 24 years .....	211	116	210	240	71	105	112	134	138	235
25 to 34 years .....	437	285	410	559	233	290	307	292	222	435
35 to 44 years .....	359	390	321	562	246	282	228	205	129	292
45 to 54 years .....	255	312	262	454	133	182	171	165	89	192
55 to 64 years .....	313	379	250	466	144	200	220	131	106	161
65 to 74 years .....	271	372	219	389	188	195	199	141	131	135
75 to 84 years .....	117	222	99	152	130	137	108	56	88	95
85 years and over .....	26	95	32	32	49	59	20	16	30	26
3 and 4 years .....	88	52	75	87	38	45	42	48	37	80
16 years and over .....	2 108	2 320	1 918	3 053	1 272	1 509	1 449	1 219	977	1 699
18 years and over .....	2 049	2 263	1 872	2 963	1 234	1 479	1 418	1 180	963	1 640
21 years and over .....	1 952	2 139	1 757	2 811	1 181	1 428	1 345	1 115	911	1 529
60 years and over .....	586	883	457	803	444	497	446	272	307	347
62 years and over .....	518	804	404	711	427	460	399	246	286	320
Median .....	35.3	45.2	35.2	38.8	40.3	39.6	37.8	32.9	32.8	29.9
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>2 300</b>	<b>2 409</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>3 549</b>	<b>1 254</b>	<b>1 558</b>	<b>1 601</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>1 069</b>	<b>1 946</b>
Median age .....	33.1	42.1	33.0	35.4	35.7	36.2	34.3	30.5	31.3	30.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 956</b>	<b>5 156</b>	<b>4 614</b>	<b>7 281</b>	<b>2 770</b>	<b>3 384</b>	<b>3 341</b>	<b>2 914</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>4 137</b>
In households .....	4 934	4 900	4 614	7 263	2 770	3 208	3 207	2 913	2 172	4 111
Householder .....	2 040	2 010	1 925	2 869	1 248	1 370	1 295	1 122	1 072	1 789
Family householder .....	1 461	1 511	1 328	2 161	783	936	936	797	466	1 051
Nonfamily householder .....	579	499	597	708	465	434	359	325	606	738
Living alone .....	494	442	480	611	419	370	291	255	527	605
Spouse .....	1 067	1 342	1 131	1 872	652	788	788	564	215	695
Child .....	1 479	1 308	1 257	2 098	714	827	881	885	566	1 193
Other relatives .....	172	115	106	219	78	100	116	181	165	155
Nonrelatives .....	176	125	195	205	78	123	127	161	154	279
Institutionalized persons .....	—	213	—	18	—	176	134	—	12	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	22	43	—	—	—	—	—	1	104	26
Persons per household .....	2.42	2.44	2.40	2.53	2.22	2.34	2.48	2.60	2.03	2.30
Persons per family .....	2.86	2.83	2.88	2.94	2.84	2.83	2.91	3.05	3.03	2.94
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>724</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>431</b>
In households .....	724	987	600	968	561	626	535	332	375	429
Householder .....	475	636	390	637	398	352	372	222	305	319
Nonfamily householder .....	196	246	163	260	212	159	168	110	221	179
Living alone .....	187	238	158	253	208	155	163	104	213	170
Spouse .....	192	283	173	257	130	132	139	75	38	81
Other relatives .....	45	55	32	65	28	35	21	28	20	16
Nonrelatives .....	12	13	5	9	5	7	3	7	12	13
Institutionalized persons .....	—	195	—	4	—	108	6	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 461</b>	<b>1 511</b>	<b>1 328</b>	<b>2 161</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1 051</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	641	538	575	897	326	383	365	371	222	544
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 147	961	957	1 495	551	607	624	626	409	935
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>1 067</b>	<b>1 342</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>1 872</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>695</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	373	468	468	754	266	302	294	249	78	305
Number of own children under 18 years .....	655	859	798	1 291	451	500	516	428	143	535
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>337</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>286</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	241	52	73	108	50	60	58	95	123	202
Number of own children under 18 years .....	450	79	112	154	87	81	91	159	231	341
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 755</b>	<b>1 986</b>	<b>1 797</b>	<b>2 834</b>	<b>1 007</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>1 288</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>1 512</b>
Never married .....	432	374	410	641	218	323	328	319	364	467
Now married, except separated .....	1 096	1 394	1 152	1 930	664	841	809	582	249	733
Separated .....	38	35	62	54	17	26	46	41	51	66
Widowed .....	57	77	39	58	35	35	28	36	46	49
Divorced .....	132	106	134	151	73	91	77	77	121	197
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 134</b>	<b>2 343</b>	<b>1 941</b>	<b>3 094</b>	<b>1 284</b>	<b>1 527</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>1 243</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1 715</b>
Never married .....	416	394	331	523	244	247	297	288	339	432
Now married, except separated .....	1 07	1 385	1 154	1 930	671	823	813	586	239	739
Separated .....	107	44	52	68	30	41	35	65	64	94
Widowed .....	255	379	221	343	199	248	210	155	192	190
Divorced .....	259	141	183	230	140	168	113	149	159	260



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown city, Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	1.6	3.1	1.3	1.1	3.3	2.3	.3	2.8	2	
Square miles .....	.6	1.2	.5	.4	1.3	.9	.1	1.1	.1	
AGE										
All persons .....	2 563	1 832	3 002	3 728	2 995	1 518	211	686	76	
Under 5 years .....	263	134	242	251	317	235	10	47	5	
5 to 9 years .....	214	139	206	199	237	203	7	36	2	
10 to 14 years .....	139	82	173	157	200	115	3	27	1	
15 to 19 years .....	137	91	172	172	225	95	7	24	4	
20 to 24 years .....	232	144	265	309	271	130	23	66	8	
25 to 34 years .....	536	312	523	708	552	264	32	130	21	
35 to 44 years .....	311	231	361	486	333	152	24	104	9	
45 to 54 years .....	173	157	274	294	303	91	20	68	10	
55 to 64 years .....	178	141	258	341	242	84	26	41	5	
65 to 74 years .....	184	201	275	435	201	90	28	82	8	
75 to 84 years .....	118	117	189	302	87	53	21	46	3	
85 years and over .....	78	83	64	74	27	6	10	15	—	
3 and 4 years .....	111	53	91	103	121	100	7	22	2	
16 years and over .....	1 916	1 462	2 352	3 091	2 197	946	190	567	67	
18 years and over .....	1 862	1 419	2 289	3 024	2 113	906	189	561	66	
21 years and over .....	1 759	1 374	2 167	2 909	1 954	847	181	543	62	
50 years and over .....	469	483	663	995	446	188	73	165	15	
52 years and over .....	433	448	601	928	398	178	67	154	15	
Median .....	30.2	35.8	33.3	35.8	29.0	24.3	44.5	35.8	33.3	
Female .....	1 418	1 049	1 650	1 970	1 596	857	119	344	37	
Under 5 years .....	133	57	113	113	152	123	4	20	3	
5 to 9 years .....	113	82	112	89	113	102	3	12	—	
10 to 14 years .....	66	44	83	77	111	52	3	10	1	
15 to 19 years .....	68	44	82	74	114	45	5	8	3	
20 to 24 years .....	118	81	134	152	166	93	9	38	3	
25 to 34 years .....	307	176	279	358	272	169	19	57	9	
35 to 44 years .....	165	124	195	230	178	94	9	53	5	
45 to 54 years .....	93	83	141	141	164	52	9	37	5	
55 to 64 years .....	95	82	142	193	130	44	18	19	2	
65 to 74 years .....	112	123	176	277	127	51	16	48	5	
75 to 84 years .....	81	86	145	214	49	29	15	31	1	
85 years and over .....	67	67	48	52	20	3	9	11	—	
3 and 4 years .....	54	19	48	53	61	50	3	9	1	
16 years and over .....	1 097	859	1 334	1 678	1 201	571	108	299	32	
18 years and over .....	1 070	839	1 302	1 646	1 158	556	107	296	31	
21 years and over .....	1 010	815	1 239	1 601	1 064	516	101	289	30	
50 years and over .....	308	331	437	646	266	104	47	99	8	
52 years and over .....	291	308	407	613	244	98	43	94	8	
Median .....	31.8	38.2	36.0	39.4	29.5	25.6	52.5	39.3	32.8	
Male .....	1 145	783	1 352	1 758	1 399	661	92	342	39	
Median age .....	28.4	32.7	30.9	33.2	28.4	21.1	39.0	32.7	33.5	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons .....	2 563	1 832	3 002	3 728	2 995	1 518	211	686	76	
In households .....	2 417	1 747	2 946	3 692	2 995	1 504	211	686	76	
Householder .....	1 011	787	1 362	1 803	1 195	535	116	324	34	
Family householder .....	682	513	694	935	826	448	54	197	23	
Nonfamily householder .....	329	274	668	868	369	87	62	127	11	
Living alone .....	275	241	580	758	303	71	54	101	8	
Spouse .....	436	354	458	728	518	219	41	168	21	
Child .....	775	484	801	835	1 019	645	33	151	14	
Other relatives .....	75	56	153	134	115	57	6	12	3	
Nonrelatives .....	120	66	172	192	148	48	15	31	4	
Institutionalized persons .....	146	85	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	20	—	—	14	—	—	—	
Persons per household .....	2.39	2.22	2.16	2.05	2.51	2.81	1.82	2.12	2.24	
Persons per family .....	2.89	2.74	3.03	2.81	3.00	3.06	2.48	2.68	2.65	
Persons 65 years and over .....	380	401	528	811	315	149	59	143	11	
In households .....	247	316	500	777	315	149	59	143	11	
Householder .....	175	219	409	609	229	95	43	95	7	
Nonfamily householder .....	95	113	306	415	125	41	27	50	3	
Living alone .....	93	113	298	404	122	39	25	49	3	
Spouse .....	55	78	66	128	60	43	12	39	4	
Other relatives .....	15	18	19	34	20	8	2	7	—	
Nonrelatives .....	2	1	6	6	6	3	2	2	—	
Institutionalized persons .....	133	85	28	34	—	—	—	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families .....	682	513	694	935	826	448	54	197	23	
With own children under 18 years .....	405	225	338	405	461	291	15	80	5	
Number of own children under 18 years .....	653	390	611	653	805	567	22	122	10	
Married-couple families .....	436	354	458	728	518	219	41	168	21	
With own children under 18 years .....	221	121	197	298	247	92	9	67	5	
Number of own children under 18 years .....	389	199	366	499	451	179	15	104	10	
Female householder, no husband present .....	206	135	180	150	256	213	10	24	1	
With own children under 18 years .....	157	89	102	83	181	188	5	11	—	
Number of own children under 18 years .....	224	165	186	122	303	371	6	16	—	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over .....	841	611	1 039	1 430	1 021	385	82	274	35	
Never married .....	220	139	330	402	310	108	26	58	8	
Now married, except separated .....	458	372	478	768	534	229	41	169	22	
Separated .....	39	16	61	59	35	7	3	8	1	
Widowed .....	30	24	49	69	32	14	5	12	1	
Divorced .....	94	60	121	132	110	27	7	27	3	
Females 15 years and over .....	1 106	866	1 342	1 691	1 220	580	109	302	33	
Never married .....	217	151	281	318	291	143	28	44	5	
Now married, except separated .....	451	375	489	758	537	236	42	169	22	
Separated .....	73	39	73	53	71	65	2	5	1	
Widowed .....	197	182	262	353	163	49	24	57	3	
Divorced .....	168	119	237	209	158	87	13	27	2	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	.6	—	.8	.5	.4	2.4	2.8	4.2	4.4
Square miles .....	.2	—	.3	.2	.1	.9	1.1	1.6	1.7
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>203</b>	—	<b>115</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>3 438</b>	<b>3 947</b>
Under 5 years .....	20	—	2	29	7	31	3	192	252
5 to 9 years .....	12	—	8	26	10	28	6	161	276
10 to 14 years .....	14	—	5	16	5	20	4	161	267
15 to 19 years .....	11	—	6	21	4	25	41	204	244
20 to 24 years .....	3	—	5	34	7	27	78	236	255
25 to 34 years .....	35	—	19	62	16	93	143	536	504
35 to 44 years .....	45	—	13	75	13	61	73	506	659
45 to 54 years .....	17	—	13	41	16	56	24	386	486
55 to 64 years .....	27	—	22	66	6	58	18	481	427
65 to 74 years .....	18	—	17	53	19	41	11	394	370
75 to 84 years .....	1	—	5	28	5	29	5	151	179
85 years and over .....	—	—	—	8	1	6	1	30	28
3 and 4 years .....	8	—	1	12	5	17	1	74	109
16 years and over .....	156	—	100	381	86	388	394	2 890	3 104
18 years and over .....	150	—	96	373	85	380	385	2 804	3 009
21 years and over .....	146	—	93	356	82	368	338	2 679	2 858
60 years and over .....	35	—	35	123	26	111	30	836	807
62 years and over .....	28	—	31	110	26	95	25	739	714
Median .....	36.8	—	44.5	40.5	38.5	36.5	29.5	39.8	38.0
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>105</b>	—	<b>57</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1 799</b>	<b>2 093</b>
Under 5 years .....	6	—	—	17	4	14	2	94	129
5 to 9 years .....	5	—	1	17	6	17	3	75	136
10 to 14 years .....	9	—	4	6	2	7	9	76	145
15 to 19 years .....	7	—	4	11	2	12	9	100	120
20 to 24 years .....	1	—	2	17	4	15	8	118	131
25 to 34 years .....	20	—	10	35	9	41	16	268	267
35 to 44 years .....	24	—	6	39	8	31	20	265	348
45 to 54 years .....	9	—	7	16	7	32	4	203	255
55 to 64 years .....	14	—	11	36	4	33	8	269	230
65 to 74 years .....	9	—	9	29	11	19	8	220	206
75 to 84 years .....	1	—	3	19	3	20	2	88	106
85 years and over .....	—	—	—	4	1	3	1	23	20
3 and 4 years .....	3	—	—	5	2	9	—	38	56
16 years and over .....	84	—	52	201	49	205	76	1 537	1 654
18 years and over .....	79	—	49	199	48	201	71	1 493	1 613
21 years and over .....	78	—	47	191	46	197	65	1 436	1 537
60 years and over .....	17	—	19	65	16	60	17	482	463
62 years and over .....	16	—	17	60	16	52	14	420	414
Median .....	37.1	—	46.5	40.6	39.5	38.8	36.0	41.6	38.4
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>98</b>	—	<b>58</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1 639</b>	<b>1 854</b>
Median age .....	35.7	—	42.0	40.3	38.0	34.7	28.9	37.2	37.3
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>203</b>	—	<b>115</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>3 438</b>	<b>3 947</b>
In households .....	203	—	115	459	109	475	105	3 430	3 947
Householder .....	76	—	50	191	41	184	35	1 505	1 502
Family householder .....	63	—	36	140	34	147	27	1 013	1 172
Nonfamily householder .....	13	—	14	51	7	37	8	492	330
Living alone .....	12	—	11	42	7	32	5	423	287
Spouse .....	57	—	34	115	29	124	23	848	997
Child .....	61	—	27	120	38	131	25	834	1 255
Other relatives .....	7	—	—	17	1	16	6	115	101
Nonrelatives .....	2	—	4	16	—	20	16	128	92
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	302	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Persons per household .....	2.67	—	2.30	2.40	2.66	2.58	3.00	2.28	2.63
Persons per family .....	2.98	—	2.69	2.80	3.00	2.84	3.00	2.77	3.01
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>19</b>	—	<b>22</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>577</b>
In households .....	19	—	22	89	25	76	14	575	577
Householder .....	14	—	12	60	17	47	7	380	389
Nonfamily householder .....	5	—	4	22	6	13	3	155	155
Living alone .....	5	—	4	22	6	12	3	148	148
Spouse .....	4	—	10	23	8	19	2	149	150
Other relatives .....	1	—	—	5	—	7	2	37	32
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	9	6
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>63</b>	—	<b>36</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1 013</b>	<b>1 172</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	31	—	11	51	11	54	13	350	500
Number of own children under 18 years .....	52	—	19	79	24	90	19	580	893
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>57</b>	—	<b>34</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>997</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	29	—	9	40	10	46	12	281	410
Number of own children under 18 years .....	48	—	17	66	23	79	18	476	729
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>5</b>	—	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>148</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	2	—	1	8	1	8	—	53	79
Number of own children under 18 years .....	4	—	1	8	1	11	—	79	149
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>72</b>	—	<b>48</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>1 469</b>
Never married .....	7	—	7	38	7	40	175	324	306
Now married, except separated .....	59	—	35	120	29	127	70	867	1 015
Separated .....	1	—	2	7	2	3	21	31	29
Widowed .....	1	—	1	5	—	5	4	43	43
Divorced .....	4	—	3	12	—	12	48	105	76
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>85</b>	—	<b>52</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1 554</b>	<b>1 683</b>
Never married .....	14	—	6	41	11	34	18	273	292
Now married, except separated .....	59	—	35	117	29	126	33	871	1 016
Separated .....	—	—	1	4	2	2	4	32	38
Widowed .....	6	—	5	28	6	27	10	206	216
Divorced .....	6	—	5	16	1	20	11	172	121

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.							
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	10.2	84.1	24.4	52.4	80.5	188.6	138.8	35.0
Square miles .....	3.9	32.5	9.4	20.2	31.1	72.8	53.6	13.5
<b>AGE</b>								
All persons .....	2 581	4 196	4 945	5 226	4 591	4 350	3 876	5 974
Under 5 years .....	276	289	270	358	300	285	292	291
5 to 9 years .....	263	305	275	346	297	296	257	298
10 to 14 years .....	209	276	262	421	341	323	304	326
15 to 19 years .....	167	316	292	397	316	333	318	368
20 to 24 years .....	270	226	220	334	345	326	264	337
25 to 34 years .....	603	542	507	778	782	697	580	773
35 to 44 years .....	408	685	752	819	708	670	523	787
45 to 54 years .....	111	599	564	635	597	553	463	683
55 to 64 years .....	115	435	680	523	416	400	373	672
65 to 74 years .....	101	348	646	421	339	289	300	647
75 to 84 years .....	48	153	355	151	126	150	163	511
85 years and over .....	10	22	122	43	24	28	39	281
3 and 4 years .....	130	129	114	136	120	119	114	113
16 years and over .....	1 800	3 257	4 094	4 021	3 584	3 399	2 972	4 998
18 years and over .....	1 743	3 125	3 979	3 856	3 449	3 256	2 835	4 854
21 years and over .....	1 620	2 967	3 785	3 637	3 270	3 030	2 649	4 627
60 years and over .....	214	744	1 494	867	688	660	682	1 797
62 years and over .....	195	666	1 359	778	600	584	612	1 658
Median .....	26.8	37.0	43.4	34.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	42.4
<b>Female</b>								
Under 5 years .....	1 187	2 113	2 628	2 670	2 282	2 181	2 001	3 247
5 to 9 years .....	120	143	128	164	139	135	156	149
10 to 14 years .....	142	152	135	166	149	150	112	135
15 to 19 years .....	109	119	131	216	169	157	166	168
20 to 24 years .....	67	150	167	201	161	157	156	191
25 to 34 years .....	100	114	107	170	167	171	137	163
35 to 44 years .....	277	293	266	394	393	341	297	390
45 to 54 years .....	171	342	381	413	339	344	251	403
55 to 64 years .....	46	313	303	325	289	268	234	356
65 to 74 years .....	64	209	361	207	189	189	209	352
75 to 84 years .....	57	187	356	222	189	155	157	379
85 years and over .....	29	79	207	98	64	92	99	343
3 and 4 years .....	5	12	86	33	16	22	27	218
16 years and over .....	803	1 656	2 212	2 084	1 791	1 714	1 547	2 760
18 years and over .....	776	1 599	2 156	2 003	1 724	1 649	1 480	2 687
21 years and over .....	739	1 528	2 038	1 892	1 634	1 539	1 383	2 576
60 years and over .....	117	388	836	473	365	371	387	1 142
62 years and over .....	112	351	761	432	326	329	351	1 059
Median .....	27.1	37.2	44.9	35.5	34.2	34.5	34.2	45.6
<b>Male</b>								
Under 5 years .....	1 394	2 083	2 317	2 556	2 309	2 169	1 875	2 727
Median age .....	26.6	36.8	42.2	33.9	33.5	33.4	33.1	39.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
All persons .....	2 581	4 196	4 945	5 226	4 591	4 350	3 876	5 974
In households .....	2 283	4 196	4 689	5 161	4 546	4 325	3 876	5 680
Householder .....	726	1 483	1 894	1 826	1 651	1 534	1 466	2 406
Family householder .....	616	1 246	1 457	1 487	1 318	1 242	1 088	1 681
Nonfamily householder .....	110	237	437	339	333	292	378	725
Living alone .....	99	192	388	295	259	249	340	649
Spouse .....	542	1 139	1 301	1 335	1 142	1 092	876	1 439
Child .....	913	1 389	1 275	1 731	1 443	1 431	1 259	1 475
Other relatives .....	63	100	109	155	159	164	156	176
Nonrelatives .....	39	85	110	114	151	104	119	184
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	213	17	31	—	—	291
Other persons in group quarters .....	298	—	43	48	14	25	—	3
Persons per household .....	3.14	2.83	2.48	2.83	2.75	2.82	2.64	2.36
Persons per family .....	3.46	3.11	2.84	3.17	3.08	3.16	3.11	2.84
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>								
In households .....	159	523	1 123	615	489	467	502	1 439
Householder .....	103	523	596	488	467	467	502	1 155
Nonfamily householder .....	41	327	593	390	321	326	374	804
Living alone .....	40	106	219	149	118	137	195	398
Spouse .....	44	101	271	143	118	132	192	392
Other relatives .....	11	25	53	160	124	113	100	278
Nonrelatives .....	1	9	11	38	37	24	24	64
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	195	17	6	4	4	9
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	283
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
Families .....	616	1 246	1 457	1 487	1 318	1 242	1 088	1 681
With own children under 18 years .....	413	535	523	696	594	571	526	618
Number of own children under 18 years .....	798	1 031	939	1 294	1 025	980	941	1 040
Married-couple families .....	542	1 139	1 301	1 335	1 142	1 092	876	1 439
With own children under 18 years .....	361	486	459	618	511	513	407	498
Number of own children under 18 years .....	707	948	844	1 172	893	896	743	862
Female householder, no husband present .....	49	74	115	123	132	100	159	187
With own children under 18 years .....	37	31	47	65	61	38	87	92
Number of own children under 18 years .....	66	55	73	106	99	57	150	141
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
Males 15 years and over .....	1 017	1 627	1 904	1 977	1 828	1 707	1 456	2 264
Never married .....	280	334	348	430	411	358	490	490
Now married, except separated .....	654	1 165	1 353	1 367	1 184	1 143	900	1 508
Separated .....	34	19	32	31	45	25	31	51
Widowed .....	13	47	72	42	45	36	60	88
Divorced .....	36	62	99	107	143	92	107	127
Females 15 years and over .....	816	1 699	2 234	2 124	1 825	1 739	1 567	2 795
Never married .....	148	298	366	423	303	302	280	436
Now married, except separated .....	567	1 166	1 343	1 365	1 185	1 135	907	1 520
Separated .....	20	23	42	31	35	30	41	54
Widowed .....	44	125	355	196	168	186	228	593
Divorced .....	37	87	128	109	134	86	111	192



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	110.3	4.4	19.3	49.5	101.7	48.7	143.0	53.7
Square miles .....	42.6	1.7	7.4	19.1	39.3	18.8	55.2	20.7
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>5 381</b>	<b>5 603</b>	<b>3 928</b>	<b>7 205</b>	<b>6 182</b>	<b>4 749</b>	<b>5 543</b>	<b>2 465</b>
Under 5 years .....	338	—	299	468	421	293	381	166
5 to 9 years .....	389	—	259	428	453	346	435	159
10 to 14 years .....	388	2	208	449	466	319	395	163
15 to 19 years .....	365	311	226	473	463	263	350	193
20 to 24 years .....	317	1 374	319	502	355	240	301	156
25 to 34 years .....	895	2 564	736	1 068	972	762	904	390
35 to 44 years .....	904	1 044	547	1 080	1 002	706	979	458
45 to 54 years .....	687	232	433	910	767	494	680	301
55 to 64 years .....	552	68	444	866	588	453	532	212
65 to 74 years .....	343	5	309	658	447	343	371	186
75 to 84 years .....	168	3	120	257	192	314	178	72
85 years and over .....	35	—	28	46	56	216	37	9
3 and 4 years .....	132	—	119	190	178	115	166	74
16 years and over .....	4 195	5 601	3 126	5 777	4 758	3 741	4 279	1 940
18 years and over .....	4 049	5 547	3 042	5 597	4 561	3 643	4 131	1 864
21 years and over .....	3 843	5 059	2 871	5 290	4 305	3 487	3 922	1 742
60 years and over .....	805	37	655	1 386	969	1 105	855	367
62 years and over .....	707	23	564	1 206	844	1 012	737	327
Median .....	35.0	28.8	33.7	37.0	34.6	36.8	35.0	35.1
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>2 662</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2 012</b>	<b>3 695</b>	<b>3 133</b>	<b>2 569</b>	<b>2 730</b>	<b>1 209</b>
Under 5 years .....	161	—	148	216	202	150	175	81
5 to 9 years .....	180	—	122	205	227	170	209	80
10 to 14 years .....	183	2	103	213	232	136	156	82
15 to 19 years .....	174	2	130	237	226	145	162	86
20 to 24 years .....	157	3	172	237	159	127	160	68
25 to 34 years .....	460	6	353	550	501	398	463	196
35 to 44 years .....	443	3	268	557	526	352	487	226
45 to 54 years .....	348	3	225	449	377	243	320	142
55 to 64 years .....	269	—	231	464	291	249	285	100
65 to 74 years .....	172	—	171	384	245	209	190	95
75 to 84 years .....	90	—	68	151	109	215	98	47
85 years and over .....	25	—	21	32	38	175	25	6
3 and 4 years .....	71	—	66	86	86	64	78	39
16 years and over .....	2 104	17	1 619	3 021	2 433	2 081	2 164	949
18 years and over .....	2 031	16	1 576	2 932	2 331	2 030	2 096	911
21 years and over .....	1 936	14	1 468	2 781	2 218	1 943	2 000	861
60 years and over .....	415	—	358	795	521	721	443	198
62 years and over .....	368	—	310	703	455	671	387	178
Median .....	35.4	29.5	34.2	38.8	35.4	39.1	35.6	35.5
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>2 719</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>1 916</b>	<b>3 510</b>	<b>3 049</b>	<b>2 180</b>	<b>2 813</b>	<b>1 256</b>
Median age .....	34.6	28.8	33.1	35.5	34.0	34.9	34.3	34.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>5 381</b>	<b>5 603</b>	<b>3 928</b>	<b>7 205</b>	<b>6 182</b>	<b>4 749</b>	<b>5 543</b>	<b>2 465</b>
In households .....	5 381	8	3 928	7 187	6 182	4 397	5 543	2 465
Householder .....	1 926	2	1 601	2 835	2 232	1 666	1 956	911
Family householder .....	1 588	2	1 131	2 138	1 779	1 280	1 598	725
Nonfamily householder .....	338	—	470	697	453	386	358	186
Living alone .....	293	—	379	603	378	329	290	156
Spouse .....	1 416	2	963	1 851	1 532	1 115	1 400	628
Child .....	4	—	1 106	2 084	2 007	1 363	1 785	764
Other relatives .....	204	—	94	216	242	130	245	104
Nonrelatives .....	128	—	164	201	169	123	157	58
Institutionalized persons .....	—	5 595	—	18	—	352	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.79	4.00	2.45	2.54	2.77	2.64	2.83	2.71
Persons per family .....	3.10	4.00	2.91	2.94	3.13	3.04	3.15	3.06
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>546</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>267</b>
In households .....	546	—	457	957	695	556	586	267
Householder .....	348	—	295	630	455	381	373	181
Nonfamily householder .....	128	—	113	257	196	183	119	81
Living alone .....	121	—	109	250	189	175	114	80
Spouse .....	138	—	134	253	181	128	148	65
Other relatives .....	50	—	25	65	45	33	52	21
Nonrelatives .....	10	—	3	9	14	14	13	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	8	—	4	—	317	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 588</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>2 138</b>	<b>1 779</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>1 598</b>	<b>725</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	703	1	495	892	824	563	723	330
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 226	3	835	1 485	1 502	1 019	1 290	547
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>1 416</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1 851</b>	<b>1 532</b>	<b>1 115</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>628</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	624	1	401	749	690	487	652	291
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 099	3	694	1 281	1 270	895	1 174	488
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>107</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>59</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	46	—	62	108	101	54	42	25
Number of own children under 18 years .....	74	—	96	154	184	92	72	39
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 128</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>1 523</b>	<b>2 799</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>1 678</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>1 011</b>
Never married .....	454	3 885	352	633	555	314	472	261
Now married, except separated .....	1 461	663	983	1 908	1 584	1 161	1 447	653
Separated .....	38	373	54	53	41	27	46	20
Widowed .....	62	69	27	57	54	72	49	22
Divorced .....	113	594	107	148	136	104	128	55
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 138</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1 639</b>	<b>3 061</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>2 113</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>966</b>
Never married .....	347	8	287	518	425	346	401	152
Now married, except separated .....	1 460	6	985	1 908	1 581	1 166	1 439	647
Separated .....	44	2	47	67	39	39	39	14
Widowed .....	185	—	164	340	242	420	200	99
Divorced .....	102	1	156	228	185	145	111	54

**Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MO MSA	Washington County		Hagerstown city, Washington County	Remainder of Washington County	
		Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 4	Tract 101	Tract 110
AGE						
All persons	112 828	112 828	32 803	1 271	1 880	1 640
Under 5 years	7 558	7 558	2 492	70	192	—
5 to 9 years	7 316	7 316	2 195	58	168	—
10 to 14 years	6 832	6 832	1 683	51	138	2
15 to 19 years	7 111	7 111	1 838	66	121	34
20 to 24 years	8 059	8 059	2 748	143	188	337
25 to 34 years	18 879	18 879	6 102	261	406	785
35 to 44 years	16 906	16 906	4 403	181	305	349
45 to 54 years	12 412	12 412	2 952	96	94	91
55 to 64 years	11 239	11 239	2 910	95	110	39
65 to 74 years	9 717	9 717	3 082	147	101	1
75 to 84 years	5 135	5 135	1 797	76	47	2
85 years and over	1 664	1 664	601	27	10	—
3 and 4 years	3 088	3 088	1 004	26	82	—
16 years and over	89 843	89 843	26 089	1 084	1 359	1 638
18 years and over	87 027	87 027	25 396	1 065	1 317	1 633
21 years and over	82 485	82 485	24 121	1 004	1 236	1 553
60 years and over	22 238	22 238	7 032	304	208	17
62 years and over	20 004	20 004	6 463	288	190	10
Median	35.3	35.3	33.7	34.0	27.9	30.4
Female						
Female	57 781	57 781	17 679	667	862	7
Under 5 years	3 685	3 685	1 248	40	78	—
5 to 9 years	3 564	3 564	1 079	18	88	—
10 to 14 years	3 326	3 326	834	27	70	2
15 to 19 years	3 549	3 549	934	33	55	1
20 to 24 years	3 918	3 918	1 474	87	75	—
25 to 34 years	9 223	9 223	3 157	126	186	2
35 to 44 years	8 350	8 350	2 269	79	119	1
45 to 54 years	6 250	6 250	1 553	40	41	—
55 to 64 years	5 914	5 914	1 599	54	60	—
65 to 74 years	5 512	5 512	1 848	82	57	—
75 to 84 years	3 238	3 238	1 222	60	28	—
85 years and over	1 252	1 252	462	21	5	—
3 and 4 years	1 529	1 529	518	14	34	—
16 years and over	46 567	46 567	14 362	576	615	5
18 years and over	45 185	45 185	14 019	569	593	4
21 years and over	42 919	42 919	13 318	534	566	4
60 years and over	13 007	13 007	4 386	198	112	—
62 years and over	11 849	11 849	4 085	189	107	—
Median	36.8	36.8	35.4	35.2	28.3	29.5
Male						
Male	55 047	55 047	15 124	604	1 018	1 633
Median age	33.9	33.9	32.0	33.1	27.6	30.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	112 828	112 828	32 803	1 271	1 880	1 640
In households	109 054	109 054	32 078	1 178	1 710	8
Householder	43 335	43 335	14 138	656	586	2
Family householder	31 362	31 362	8 754	227	486	2
Nonfamily householder	11 973	11 973	5 384	429	100	—
Living alone	10 211	10 211	4 576	369	89	—
Spouse	26 029	26 029	6 388	143	410	2
Child	32 295	32 295	8 775	227	636	4
Other relatives	3 717	3 717	1 206	49	44	—
Nonrelatives	3 678	3 678	1 571	103	34	—
Institutionalized persons	3 325	3 325	578	6	—	1 632
Other persons in group quarters	449	449	147	87	170	—
Persons per household	2.52	2.52	2.28	1.80	3.00	4.00
Persons per family	2.99	2.99	2.89	2.87	3.33	4.00
Persons 65 years and over	16 516	16 516	5 480	250	158	3
In households	15 309	15 309	5 085	241	158	—
Householder	10 500	10 500	3 706	203	103	—
Nonfamily householder	4 934	4 934	2 136	160	41	—
Living alone	4 780	4 780	2 075	156	40	—
Spouse	3 710	3 710	1 058	24	44	—
Other relatives	894	894	251	7	10	—
Nonrelatives	205	205	70	7	1	—
Institutionalized persons	1 192	1 192	384	—	—	3
Other persons in group quarters	15	15	11	9	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	31 362	31 362	8 754	227	486	2
With own children under 18 years	13 824	13 824	4 071	107	298	1
Number of own children under 18 years	23 840	23 840	6 740	172	535	3
Married-couple families	26 057	26 057	6 379	136	431	2
With own children under 18 years	10 965	10 965	2 603	51	263	1
Number of own children under 18 years	19 409	19 409	4 486	91	483	3
Female householder, no husband present	4 021	4 021	1 900	66	36	—
With own children under 18 years	2 230	2 230	1 217	44	25	—
Number of own children under 18 years	3 518	3 518	1 889	60	34	—
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	43 916	43 916	11 915	510	756	1 633
Never married	10 887	10 887	3 269	213	195	897
Now married, except separated	27 278	27 278	6 642	152	497	230
Separated	1 167	1 167	434	34	25	123
Widowed	1 301	1 301	439	25	13	25
Divorced	3 283	3 283	1 131	86	26	358
Females 15 years and over	47 206	47 206	14 518	582	626	5
Never married	8 543	8 543	2 940	164	118	2
Now married, except separated	26 943	26 943	6 671	156	422	2
Separated	1 259	1 259	643	33	12	1
Widowed	6 392	6 392	2 369	122	42	—
Divorced	4 069	4 069	1 895	107	32	—

**Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County		Hogerstown city, Wash- ington County	Remainder of Washington County		
	Hogerstown, MD MSA	Total	Hogerstown city	Tract 4	Tract 101	Tract 110
AGE						
All persons .....	7 245	7 245	2 232	988	527	3 792
Under 5 years .....	398	398	276	111	59	—
5 to 9 years .....	360	360	244	92	66	—
10 to 14 years .....	338	338	209	70	55	—
15 to 19 years .....	503	503	150	58	34	262
20 to 24 years .....	1 293	1 293	170	75	71	992
25 to 34 years .....	2 427	2 427	420	167	167	1 710
35 to 44 years .....	1 097	1 097	248	104	65	666
45 to 54 years .....	376	376	177	84	7	131
55 to 64 years .....	207	207	146	94	3	26
65 to 74 years .....	136	136	107	75	—	4
75 to 84 years .....	78	78	60	42	—	1
85 years and over .....	32	32	25	16	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	154	154	100	37	30	—
16 years and over .....	6 107	6 107	1 477	702	340	3 792
18 years and over .....	5 962	5 962	1 403	675	329	3 749
21 years and over .....	5 410	5 410	1 322	646	297	3 358
60 years and over .....	336	336	252	172	3	19
62 years and over .....	295	295	225	153	2	13
Median .....	27.6	27.6	26.8	30.0	23.1	28.1
Female .....	1 737	1 737	1 187	534	228	10
Under 5 years .....	216	216	151	58	32	—
5 to 9 years .....	189	189	123	42	38	—
10 to 14 years .....	171	171	101	32	33	—
15 to 19 years .....	104	104	69	26	7	1
20 to 24 years .....	140	140	100	51	18	2
25 to 34 years .....	349	349	223	91	73	3
35 to 44 years .....	208	208	128	49	25	2
45 to 54 years .....	113	113	86	49	—	2
55 to 64 years .....	96	96	78	52	2	—
65 to 74 years .....	80	80	70	47	—	—
75 to 84 years .....	53	53	43	28	—	—
85 years and over .....	18	18	15	9	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	88	88	57	21	15	—
16 years and over .....	1 138	1 138	794	392	124	10
18 years and over .....	1 093	1 093	763	385	120	10
21 years and over .....	1 033	1 033	727	369	115	8
60 years and over .....	192	192	162	107	2	—
62 years and over .....	175	175	149	95	2	—
Median .....	26.6	26.6	27.4	31.3	21.3	31.0
Male .....	5 508	5 508	1 045	454	299	3 782
Median age .....	27.8	27.8	25.9	29.2	24.1	28.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons .....	7 245	7 245	2 232	988	527	3 792
In households .....	3 160	3 160	2 168	965	410	—
Householder .....	1 133	1 133	802	404	114	—
Family householder .....	748	748	493	232	106	—
Nonfamily householder .....	385	385	309	172	8	—
Living alone .....	323	323	260	153	8	—
Spouse .....	354	354	180	71	82	—
Child .....	1 272	1 272	871	328	201	—
Other relatives .....	215	215	179	114	11	—
Nonrelatives .....	186	186	136	48	2	—
Institutionalized persons .....	3 942	3 942	47	6	—	3 792
Other persons in group quarters .....	143	143	17	17	117	—
Persons per household .....	2.69	2.69	2.55	2.37	3.68	—
Persons per family .....	3.34	3.34	3.28	3.17	3.86	—
Persons 65 years and over .....	246	246	192	133	—	5
In households .....	217	217	181	132	—	—
Householder .....	164	164	141	101	—	—
Nonfamily householder .....	98	98	87	60	—	—
Living alone .....	92	92	83	56	—	—
Spouse .....	28	28	21	14	—	—
Other relatives .....	19	19	14	12	—	—
Nonrelatives .....	6	6	5	5	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	28	28	10	—	—	5
Other persons in group quarters .....	1	1	1	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families .....	748	748	493	232	106	—
With own children under 18 years .....	478	478	296	109	92	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 036	1 036	685	226	192	—
Married-couple families .....	396	396	201	77	89	—
With own children under 18 years .....	241	241	103	26	77	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	463	463	198	46	161	—
Female householder, no husband present .....	289	289	252	134	11	—
With own children under 18 years .....	197	197	168	75	10	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	512	512	448	167	24	—
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over .....	4 988	4 988	691	313	222	3 782
Never married .....	3 411	3 411	314	148	73	2 891
Now married, except separated .....	890	890	233	95	131	405
Separated .....	296	296	38	17	8	232
Widowed .....	76	76	25	20	—	43
Divorced .....	315	315	81	33	10	211
Females 15 years and over .....	1 161	1 161	812	402	125	10
Never married .....	426	426	345	171	23	5
Now married, except separated .....	395	395	197	82	91	4
Separated .....	86	86	62	30	7	1
Widowed .....	125	125	109	69	—	—
Divorced .....	129	129	99	50	4	—



Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
<b>AGE</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>793</b>	<b>793</b>
Under 5 years .....	67	67
5 to 9 years .....	95	95
10 to 14 years .....	63	63
15 to 19 years .....	78	78
20 to 24 years .....	69	69
25 to 34 years .....	117	117
35 to 44 years .....	151	151
45 to 54 years .....	90	90
55 to 64 years .....	44	44
65 to 74 years .....	11	11
75 to 84 years .....	8	8
85 years and over .....	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	33	33
16 years and over .....	549	549
18 years and over .....	514	514
21 years and over .....	480	480
60 years and over .....	37	37
62 years and over .....	31	31
Median .....	27.4	27.4
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>384</b>	<b>384</b>
Under 5 years .....	33	33
5 to 9 years .....	44	44
10 to 14 years .....	29	29
15 to 19 years .....	23	23
20 to 24 years .....	25	25
25 to 34 years .....	60	60
35 to 44 years .....	87	87
45 to 54 years .....	51	51
55 to 64 years .....	22	22
65 to 74 years .....	6	6
75 to 84 years .....	4	4
85 years and over .....	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	19	19
16 years and over .....	272	272
18 years and over .....	260	260
21 years and over .....	250	250
60 years and over .....	19	19
62 years and over .....	14	14
Median .....	31.8	31.8
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>409</b>	<b>409</b>
Median age .....	23.8	23.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>793</b>	<b>793</b>
In households .....	711	711
Householder .....	171	171
Family householder .....	142	142
Nonfamily householder .....	29	29
Living alone .....	22	22
Spouse .....	189	189
Child .....	306	306
Other relatives .....	34	34
Nonrelatives .....	11	11
Institutionalized persons .....	81	81
Other persons in group quarters .....	1	1
Persons per household .....	3.36	3.36
Persons per family .....	3.75	3.75
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
In households .....	18	18
Householder .....	6	6
Nonfamily householder .....	2	2
Living alone .....	2	2
Spouse .....	3	3
Other relatives .....	9	9
Nonrelatives .....	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	1	1
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>		
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>142</b>	<b>142</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	94	94
Number of own children under 18 years .....	264	264
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	83	83
Number of own children under 18 years .....	238	238
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	8	8
Number of own children under 18 years .....	20	20
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>290</b>	<b>290</b>
Never married .....	127	127
Now married, except separated .....	138	138
Separated .....	9	9
Widowed .....	2	2
Divorced .....	14	14
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>278</b>	<b>278</b>
Never married .....	49	49
Now married, except separated .....	202	202
Separated .....	4	4
Widowed .....	11	11
Divorced .....	12	12

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
<b>AGE</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>905</b>	<b>905</b>
Under 5 years .....	124	124
5 to 9 years .....	92	92
10 to 14 years .....	83	83
15 to 19 years .....	60	60
20 to 24 years .....	96	96
25 to 34 years .....	213	213
35 to 44 years .....	125	125
45 to 54 years .....	51	51
55 to 64 years .....	34	34
65 to 74 years .....	16	16
75 to 84 years .....	8	8
85 years and over .....	3	3
3 and 4 years .....	46	46
16 years and over .....	596	596
18 years and over .....	575	575
21 years and over .....	521	521
60 years and over .....	40	40
62 years and over .....	32	32
Median .....	24.9	24.9
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>382</b>	<b>382</b>
Under 5 years .....	52	52
5 to 9 years .....	45	45
10 to 14 years .....	41	41
15 to 19 years .....	26	26
20 to 24 years .....	36	36
25 to 34 years .....	77	77
35 to 44 years .....	47	47
45 to 54 years .....	23	23
55 to 64 years .....	19	19
65 to 74 years .....	10	10
75 to 84 years .....	4	4
85 years and over .....	2	2
3 and 4 years .....	20	20
16 years and over .....	238	238
18 years and over .....	229	229
21 years and over .....	207	207
60 years and over .....	24	24
62 years and over .....	19	19
Median .....	23.8	23.8
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>523</b>	<b>523</b>
Median age .....	25.7	25.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>905</b>	<b>905</b>
In households .....	766	766
Householder .....	210	210
Family householder .....	177	177
Nonfamily householder .....	33	33
Living alone .....	30	30
Spouse .....	130	130
Child .....	355	355
Other relatives .....	27	27
Nonrelatives .....	44	44
Institutionalized persons .....	119	119
Other persons in group quarters .....	20	20
Persons per household .....	3.15	3.15
Persons per family .....	3.47	3.47
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>
In households .....	26	26
Householder .....	16	16
Nonfamily householder .....	6	6
Living alone .....	6	6
Spouse .....	4	4
Other relatives .....	4	4
Nonrelatives .....	2	2
Institutionalized persons .....	1	1
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>		
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>177</b>	<b>177</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	122	122
Number of own children under 18 years .....	310	310
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>128</b>	<b>128</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	86	86
Number of own children under 18 years .....	217	217
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	30	30
Number of own children under 18 years .....	80	80
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>362</b>	<b>362</b>
Never married .....	141	141
Now married, except separated .....	159	159
Separated .....	18	18
Widowed .....	10	10
Divorced .....	34	34
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>244</b>	<b>244</b>
Never married .....	60	60
Now married, except separated .....	132	132
Separated .....	16	16
Widowed .....	16	16
Divorced .....	20	20

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MO MSA	Washington County
<b>AGE</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>112 325</b>	<b>112 325</b>
Under 5 years .....	7 494	7 494
5 to 9 years .....	7 267	7 267
10 to 14 years .....	6 782	6 782
15 to 19 years .....	7 080	7 080
20 to 24 years .....	8 019	8 019
25 to 34 years .....	18 780	18 780
35 to 44 years .....	16 829	16 829
45 to 54 years .....	12 374	12 374
55 to 64 years .....	11 209	11 209
65 to 74 years .....	9 702	9 702
75 to 84 years .....	5 128	5 128
85 years and over .....	1 661	1 661
3 and 4 years .....	3 064	3 064
16 years and over .....	89 510	89 510
18 years and over .....	86 706	86 706
21 years and over .....	82 188	82 188
60 years and over .....	22 202	22 202
62 years and over .....	19 975	19 975
Median .....	35.4	35.4
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>57 541</b>	<b>57 541</b>
Under 5 years .....	3 658	3 658
5 to 9 years .....	3 539	3 539
10 to 14 years .....	3 299	3 299
15 to 19 years .....	3 532	3 532
20 to 24 years .....	3 897	3 897
25 to 34 years .....	9 181	9 181
35 to 44 years .....	8 320	8 320
45 to 54 years .....	6 230	6 230
55 to 64 years .....	5 897	5 897
65 to 74 years .....	5 503	5 503
75 to 84 years .....	3 235	3 235
85 years and over .....	1 250	1 250
3 and 4 years .....	1 520	1 520
16 years and over .....	46 411	46 411
18 years and over .....	45 035	45 035
21 years and over .....	42 784	42 784
60 years and over .....	12 986	12 986
62 years and over .....	11 833	11 833
Median .....	36.9	36.9
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>54 784</b>	<b>54 784</b>
Median age .....	34.0	34.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>112 325</b>	<b>112 325</b>
In households .....	108 593	108 593
Householder .....	43 207	43 207
Family householder .....	31 254	31 254
Nonfamily householder .....	11 953	11 953
Living alone .....	10 192	10 192
Spouse .....	25 940	25 940
Child .....	32 093	32 093
Other relatives .....	3 699	3 699
Nonrelatives .....	3 654	3 654
Institutionalized persons .....	3 291	3 291
Other persons in group quarters .....	441	441
Persans per household .....	2.52	2.52
Persans per family .....	2.99	2.99
<b>Persans 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>16 491</b>	<b>16 491</b>
In households .....	15 284	15 284
Householder .....	10 484	10 484
Nonfamily householder .....	4 928	4 928
Living alone .....	4 774	4 774
Spouse .....	3 706	3 706
Other relatives .....	890	890
Nonrelatives .....	204	204
Institutionalized persons .....	1 192	1 192
Other persons in group quarters .....	15	15
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>		
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>31 254</b>	<b>31 254</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	13 758	13 758
Number of own children under 18 years .....	23 669	23 669
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>25 978</b>	<b>25 978</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	10 918	10 918
Number of own children under 18 years .....	19 277	19 277
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>3 999</b>	<b>3 999</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	2 214	2 214
Number of own children under 18 years .....	3 485	3 485
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>43 737</b>	<b>43 737</b>
Never married .....	10 834	10 834
Now married, except separated .....	27 189	27 189
Separated .....	1 160	1 160
Widowed .....	1 296	1 296
Divorced .....	3 258	3 258
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>47 045</b>	<b>47 045</b>
Never married .....	8 508	8 508
Now married, except separated .....	26 852	26 852
Separated .....	1 250	1 250
Widowed .....	6 378	6 378
Divorced .....	4 057	4 057



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Washington County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County											
Hagerstown, MD MSA		Hagerstown city	Total	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 9	Tract 10.01	Tract 103	Tract 111	Tract 112	
RACE															
121 393	All persons	35 445	121 393	2 973	3 384	3 456	4 596	2 672	2 307	3 402	4 956	5 156	4 614	7 281	
112 828	White	32 803	112 828	2 932	3 126	3 395	4 308	2 485	2 256	3 127	4 660	5 017	4 474	7 082	
7 245	Black	2 232	7 245	24	173	53	239	150	29	223	228	49	97	131	
241	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	51	241	1	5	1	11	1	1	9	14	10	6	3	
238	American Indian	51	238	1	5	1	11	1	1	9	14	10	6	3	
3	Eskimo	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
793	Aleut	—	793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
749	Asian or Pacific Islander	263	749	11	77	6	28	30	11	32	30	78	30	59	
749	Asian	250	749	11	75	3	26	30	10	29	30	77	30	50	
87	Chinese	57	87	6	34	—	9	7	4	3	2	10	—	2	
155	Filipino	52	155	2	18	—	9	—	—	—	4	14	5	8	
49	Japanese	8	49	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	4	—	4	10	
90	Asian Indian	25	90	—	—	1	2	8	—	3	5	19	7	11	
135	Korean	42	135	2	15	—	5	7	—	—	—	14	8	—	
96	Vietnamese	48	96	—	4	—	2	5	5	20	4	4	1	1	
5	Camboodian	4	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	Laotian	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23	Thai	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	
104	Other Asian	8	104	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	7	10	—	1	
44	Pacific Islander	13	44	—	2	3	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	9	
10	Hawaiian	4	10	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
5	Samoan	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27	Guamonian	8	27	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	6	
2	Other Pacific Islander	1	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
286	Other race	96	286	5	3	1	10	6	11	11	24	2	7	6	
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
121 393	All persons	35 445	121 393	2 973	3 384	3 456	4 596	2 672	2 307	3 402	4 956	5 156	4 614	7 281	
905	Hispanic origin (of any race)	277	905	14	21	18	43	23	9	36	51	27	30	39	
270	Mexican	71	270	3	10	12	10	—	4	10	14	10	12	9	
248	Puerto Rican	102	248	5	2	1	21	11	2	10	16	2	8	4	
39	Cuban	8	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
348	Other Hispanic	96	348	6	9	5	12	12	3	15	17	14	3	26	
120 488	Not of Hispanic origin	35 168	120 488	2 959	3 363	3 438	4 553	2 649	2 298	3 366	4 905	5 129	4 584	7 242	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
121 393	All persons	35 445	121 393	2 973	3 384	3 456	4 596	2 672	2 307	3 402	4 956	5 156	4 614	7 281	
112 828	White	32 803	112 828	2 932	3 126	3 395	4 308	2 485	2 256	3 127	4 660	5 017	4 474	7 082	
503	Hispanic origin	154	503	10	17	12	25	12	—	23	22	19	26	28	
112 325	Not of Hispanic origin	32 649	112 325	2 922	3 109	3 383	4 283	2 473	2 256	3 104	4 638	4 998	4 448	7 054	
7 245	Black	2 232	7 245	24	173	53	239	150	29	223	228	49	97	131	
121	Hispanic origin	31	121	—	1	5	4	5	—	3	4	—	—	5	
7 124	Not of Hispanic origin	2 201	7 124	24	172	48	235	145	29	220	224	49	97	126	
241	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	51	241	1	5	1	11	1	—	9	14	10	6	3	
25	Hispanic origin	11	25	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	4	4	—	3	
216	Not of Hispanic origin	40	216	1	5	1	7	1	—	6	10	6	6	3	
793	Asian or Pacific Islander	263	793	11	77	6	28	30	11	32	30	78	30	59	
21	Hispanic origin	5	21	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	
772	Not of Hispanic origin	258	772	11	77	6	26	30	10	31	30	76	30	59	
286	Other race	96	286	5	3	1	10	6	11	11	24	2	7	6	
235	Hispanic origin	76	235	4	3	1	8	6	8	6	21	2	4	3	
51	Not of Hispanic origin	20	51	1	—	—	2	—	3	5	3	—	—	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Hagerstown city, Washington County														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)
RACE		2 770 2 733 22	3 384 3 126 173	3 341 3 280 53	2 914 2 857 44	2 288 1 271 988	4 137 3 860 228	2 563 2 376 150	1 832 1 785 27	3 002 2 807 172	3 728 3 644 65	2 995 2 790 158	1 518 1 348 130	211 204 1
All persons														
White														
Black														
Hispanic origin														
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														
American Indian														
Eskimo														
Aleut														
Asian or Pacific Islander														
Asian														
Chinese														
Filipino														
Japanese														
Asian Indian														
Korean														
Vietnamese														
Cambodian														
Hmong														
Laotian														
Thai														
Other Asian														
Pacific Islander														
Fijian														
Hawaiian														
Samoan														
Other Pacific Islander														
Other race														
Hispanic ORIGIN														
All persons														
Hispanic origin (of any race)														
Mexican														
Puerto Rican														
Cuban														
Other Hispanic														
Not of Hispanic origin														
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons														
White														
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin														
Black														
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin														
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														
American Indian														
Eskimo														
Aleut														
Asian or Pacific Islander														
Asian														
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin														
Other race														
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin														

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Hagerstown city, Washington County—Con.										Remainder of Washington County									
		Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)						
<b>RACE</b>																					
All persons		686	76	203	—	115	459	109	407	3 438	3 947	2 581	4 196	4 945							
White		646	76	199	—	115	448	109	337	3 312	3 830	1 880	4 139	4 813							
Black		21	—	2	—	—	11	—	65	98	58	527	15	48							
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	10							
Asian		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Asian or Pacific Islander		14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Asian		14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Chinese		3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Filipino		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Vietnamese		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Other race		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>																					
All persons		686	76	203	—	115	459	109	407	3 438	3 947	2 581	4 196	4 945							
Hispanic origin (of any race)		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Mexican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Puerto Rican		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Cuban		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Other Hispanic		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Not of Hispanic origin		681	76	203	—	115	459	109	398	3 424	3 931	2 430	4 177	4 918							
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>																					
All persons		686	76	203	—	115	459	109	407	3 438	3 947	2 581	4 196	4 945							
White		646	76	199	—	115	448	109	337	3 312	3 830	1 880	4 139	4 813							
Hispanic origin		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Not of Hispanic origin		642	76	199	—	115	448	109	332	3 302	3 817	1 820	4 128	4 794							
Black		21	—	2	—	—	11	—	65	98	58	527	15	48							
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Not of Hispanic origin		21	—	2	—	—	11	—	62	98	58	505	15	48							
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Not of Hispanic origin		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Asian or Pacific Islander		14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Not of Hispanic origin		14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Other race		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Not of Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Washington County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area													
RACE													
Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	
5 226	4 591	4 350	3 876	5 974	5 381	5 603	3 928	7 205	6 182	4 749	5 543	2 465	
5 187	4 535	4 314	3 833	5 906	5 347	1 640	3 828	7 006	6 115	4 707	5 503	2 451	
13	34	20	21	5	21	3 792	76	131	21	12	22	3	
7	1	3	16	10	1	75	3	3	9	9	10	2	
7	1	3	16	10	1	73	3	3	9	9	10	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	12	9	4	19	8	76	16	59	28	16	5	6	
13	6	9	4	18	8	70	16	50	28	16	5	6	
—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	
6	2	2	—	4	—	5	2	8	9	—	—	—	
—	2	2	—	—	7	2	4	10	2	1	—	4	
—	1	2	—	1	—	7	7	11	2	—	—	—	
6	1	—	3	10	1	—	1	8	8	5	3	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	—	1	—	53	—	9	1	10	2	—	
—	6	—	—	1	—	6	—	9	5	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	9	4	2	18	4	20	5	6	9	5	3	2	
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
5 226	4 591	4 350	3 876	5 974	5 381	5 603	3 928	7 205	6 182	4 749	5 543	2 465	
15	33	7	34	28	24	108	25	39	28	19	25	5	
3	19	—	8	13	5	25	12	9	12	3	9	—	
4	3	3	—	9	10	22	7	4	6	—	—	—	
—	—	—	7	1	—	10	—	—	—	3	—	—	
8	11	4	19	5	9	51	6	26	10	13	16	5	
5 211	4 558	4 343	3 842	5 946	5 357	5 495	3 903	7 166	6 154	4 730	5 518	2 460	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
5 226	4 591	4 350	3 876	5 974	5 381	5 603	3 928	7 205	6 182	4 749	5 543	2 465	
5 187	4 535	4 314	3 833	5 906	5 347	1 640	3 828	7 006	6 115	4 707	5 503	2 451	
12	23	3	27	11	18	28	22	28	18	16	21	4	
5 175	4 512	4 311	3 806	5 895	5 329	1 612	3 806	6 978	6 097	4 691	5 482	2 447	
13	34	20	21	5	21	3 792	76	131	21	12	22	3	
—	—	—	2	21	2	54	—	5	—	—	—	—	
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	33	20	19	21	19	3 738	76	126	21	12	21	3	
7	1	3	16	10	1	75	3	3	9	9	10	2	
—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	1	3	13	10	1	72	3	3	9	9	10	3	
14	12	9	4	19	8	76	16	59	28	16	5	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	12	6	4	19	8	70	16	59	27	16	5	6	
5	9	4	2	18	4	20	5	6	9	5	3	2	
—	—	—	2	17	4	17	3	6	9	3	3	1	
2	—	3	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County						
		Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 9
All housing units.....	47 448	47 448	16 361	1 389	1 482	1 381	2 170	1 106	1 053	1 307
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	44 762	44 762	15 063	1 324	1 370	1 345	1 980	1 052	971	1 230
Owner-occupied housing units .....	28 577	28 577	6 199	847	960	878	685	322	561	420
Percent of occupied housing units .....	63.8	63.8	41.2	64.0	70.1	65.3	34.6	30.6	57.8	34.1
White .....	28 216	28 216	6 023	841	921	875	670	316	558	416
Black .....	239	239	147	3	28	2	13	3	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	24	24	6	1	2	1	1	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	86	86	22	2	8	1	1	3	2	1
Other race .....	12	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	72	72	15	2	3	2	2	—	—	3
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	28 157	28 157	6 010	839	919	873	668	316	558	414
Renter-occupied housing units .....	16 185	16 185	8 864	477	410	467	1 295	730	410	810
White .....	15 119	15 119	8 115	469	365	460	1 212	673	399	759
Black .....	894	894	655	5	31	6	69	50	7	43
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	30	30	16	—	3	—	2	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	85	85	46	2	11	1	6	6	1	3
Other race .....	57	57	32	1	—	—	6	1	3	4
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	138	138	71	5	2	2	9	7	3	6
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	15 050	15 050	8 082	465	363	459	1 210	668	399	757
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units .....	2 686	2 686	1 298	65	112	36	190	54	82	77
For sale only .....	378	378	148	22	54	2	8	3	9	6
For rent .....	920	920	591	19	38	18	93	20	54	52
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	479	479	210	14	9	6	44	11	7	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	347	347	26	1	4	1	4	1	—	—
For migrant workers .....	7	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	555	555	322	9	7	9	41	19	12	17
Boarded up .....	97	97	86	1	—	1	1	—	2	4
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room .....	310	310	242	10	1	1	15	4	3	29
2 rooms .....	844	844	578	12	7	6	76	19	17	44
3 rooms .....	3 847	3 847	2 358	83	83	53	400	160	60	204
4 rooms .....	7 737	7 737	3 008	152	211	286	437	271	237	283
5 rooms .....	9 846	9 846	3 326	212	381	407	298	271	237	174
6 rooms .....	11 958	11 958	4 280	413	360	483	544	226	263	400
7 rooms .....	5 667	5 667	1 204	227	181	105	121	73	82	84
8 or more rooms .....	7 239	7 239	1 365	280	239	106	170	55	72	89
Median, all housing units .....	5.6	5.6	5.1	6.0	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.7	5.7	5.1	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.6	5.6	5.1	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.2
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached .....	27 958	27 958	5 064	743	876	929	497	319	384	310
1, attached .....	5 452	5 452	3 960	234	261	232	460	146	273	491
2 .....	2 406	2 406	1 429	109	46	168	219	54	61	167
3 or 4 .....	2 553	2 553	1 798	112	51	38	481	49	77	103
5 to 9 .....	2 507	2 507	1 744	141	8	8	327	89	86	100
10 to 19 .....	2 262	2 262	1 095	14	127	—	166	199	146	34
20 to 49 .....	771	771	502	23	32	—	—	242	—	66
50 or more .....	739	739	575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	2 383	2 383	40	—	—	3	7	—	8	22
Other .....	417	417	154	13	14	3	13	8	18	14
Occupied housing units .....	44 762	44 762	15 063	1 324	1 370	1 345	1 980	1 052	971	1 230
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person .....	10 576	10 576	4 858	431	370	302	647	282	273	308
2 persons .....	15 286	15 286	4 868	465	501	514	646	364	364	392
3 persons .....	8 704	8 704	2 652	184	261	266	338	196	177	252
4 persons .....	6 598	6 598	1 749	182	160	162	207	139	113	188
5 persons .....	2 467	2 467	653	45	60	72	93	58	34	52
6 or more persons .....	1 131	1 131	283	17	18	29	49	13	10	38
Median, occupied housing units .....	2 27	2 27	2 05	2 00	2 13	2 22	2 03	2 17	2 08	2 28
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2 34	2 34	2 15	2 18	2 16	2 11	2 17	2 18	1 95	2 36
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2 10	2 10	1 96	1 53	2 03	2 49	1 94	2 17	2 33	2 24
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less .....	44 206	44 206	14 853	1 322	1 363	1 331	1 944	1 033	966	1 205
1.01 to 1.50 .....	469	469	173	1	5	14	30	18	3	22
1.51 or more .....	87	87	37	1	2	—	6	1	2	3
Mean .....	.44	.44	.45	.36	.40	.45	.46	.48	.43	.51
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	23 082	23 082	5 337	759	895	805	589	287	397	351
Less than \$20,000 .....	333	333	105	3	1	4	15	6	8	10
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	1 313	1 313	602	11	13	60	90	37	28	69
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	3 373	3 373	1 293	63	125	190	193	62	122	116
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	5 931	5 931	1 626	139	316	351	191	53	131	97
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	5 252	5 252	950	229	214	154	67	48	80	46
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	4 660	4 660	580	260	144	44	29	69	20	9
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	1 460	1 460	138	54	51	2	4	9	5	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	385	385	21	—	11	—	—	1	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	204	204	8	—	7	—	—	—	1	1
\$300,000 or more .....	171	171	14	—	13	—	—	2	1	—
Median (dollars) .....	82 100	82 100	68 200	94 500	79 600	67 900	59 600	72 800	66 000	55 900
Mean (dollars) .....	92 500	92 500	73 100	98 400	95 000	68 600	61 600	79 400	69 300	59 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	15 374	15 374	8 761	474	405	458	1 283	727	391	796
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	297	297	281	347	418	356	277	286	318	232
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	301	301	284	353	431	343	283	286	317	232
With meals included in rent .....	81	81	42	1	2	1	3	8	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	429	429	375	313	263	875	396	282	413	—
No meals included in rent .....	14 615	14 615	8 573	465	392	442	1 265	707	381	785
No cash rent .....	678	678	146	8	11	15	15	12	9	11

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Con.				Hagerstown city, Washington County					
	Tract 10.01	Tract 103	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 156	2 088	2 028	2 975	1 312	1 482	1 330	1 193	1 325	1 975
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	2 040	2 010	1 925	2 869	1 248	1 370	1 295	1 122	1 072	1 789
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 178	1 680	1 146	1 978	772	960	837	484	151	527
Percent of occupied housing units.....	57.7	83.6	59.5	68.9	61.9	70.1	64.6	43.1	14.1	29.5
White.....	1 163	1 649	1 129	1 961	767	921	834	483	61	512
Black.....	11	8	14	10	3	28	2	1	89	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	21	3	6	1	8	1	—	1	1
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	5	5	7	2	3	2	—	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 160	1 645	1 124	1 954	765	919	832	483	61	510
Renter-occupied housing units.....	862	330	779	891	476	410	458	638	921	1 262
White.....	790	322	743	835	468	365	451	625	595	1 182
Black.....	58	5	28	42	5	31	6	10	315	66
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	3	—	—	3	—	1	5	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	3	2	13	2	11	1	—	3	6
Other race.....	5	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	3	6
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	11	3	5	7	5	2	2	7	9	9
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	785	320	740	831	464	363	450	620	592	1 180
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	116	78	103	106	64	112	35	71	253	186
For sale only.....	34	29	24	27	22	54	2	3	14	8
For rent.....	66	14	49	30	19	38	17	35	146	93
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	12	17	30	13	9	6	10	20	41
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	16	7	5	1	4	1	—	6	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other vacant.....	9	7	6	14	9	7	9	22	67	40
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	6	24	1
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	3	6	3	2	10	1	1	9	67	15
2 rooms.....	18	13	20	29	12	7	6	20	121	76
3 rooms.....	123	63	117	194	83	83	53	170	348	394
4 rooms.....	405	243	464	437	149	211	276	169	280	413
5 rooms.....	567	276	408	605	200	400	363	187	182	357
6 rooms.....	553	468	489	701	390	360	425	485	220	475
7 rooms.....	221	388	209	431	209	181	103	80	43	101
8 or more rooms.....	266	631	318	576	259	239	103	73	64	144
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	6.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.6	4.0	4.8
Mean, all housing units.....	5.6	6.6	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.3	4.2	4.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.5	6.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.6	3.9	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	3.6	4.2
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	1 085	1 644	986	2 128	669	876	882	336	142	330
1, attached.....	394	30	211	114	232	261	229	467	283	452
2.....	60	28	76	62	108	46	167	142	72	216
3 or 4.....	32	27	66	30	112	51	38	177	195	476
5 to 9.....	139	51	118	78	141	75	8	58	334	326
10 to 19.....	401	42	257	393	14	127	—	—	150	165
20 to 49.....	28	—	239	29	23	32	—	—	34	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	92	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	6	252	67	49	—	—	3	3	1	1
Other.....	11	14	8	15	13	14	3	10	22	9
Occupied housing units.....	2 040	2 010	1 925	2 869	1 248	1 370	1 295	1 122	1 072	1 789
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	494	442	480	611	419	370	291	255	527	605
2 persons.....	772	827	720	1 046	439	501	490	341	253	566
3 persons.....	387	352	361	572	166	261	258	266	138	303
4 persons.....	261	248	253	439	166	160	158	172	88	185
5 persons.....	84	103	83	140	42	60	70	57	44	84
6 or more persons.....	42	38	61	61	16	18	28	31	22	46
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.29	1.97	2.13	2.23	2.40	1.54	2.01
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.16	2.19	2.30	2.41	2.15	2.16	2.11	2.37	2.05	2.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.23	2.11	1.95	1.95	1.52	2.03	2.50	2.42	1.50	1.93
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	2 025	2 000	1 910	2 849	1 246	1 363	1 281	1 098	1 037	1 753
1.01 to 1.50.....	13	9	12	15	1	5	14	18	27	30
1.51 or more.....	2	1	3	5	—	2	—	6	8	6
Mean.....	.43	.37	.42	.42	.36	.40	.45	.49	.48	.47
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 105	1 383	947	1 766	686	895	769	428	116	446
Less than \$20,000.....	2	4	8	14	3	1	4	19	22	14
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	14	13	22	25	11	13	57	125	41	88
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	112	39	134	120	63	125	180	177	25	164
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	352	158	236	346	137	316	335	86	15	119
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	435	305	181	547	221	214	148	14	4	40
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	181	496	211	479	210	144	43	7	5	18
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	9	197	111	152	41	51	2	—	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	70	27	55	—	11	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	50	9	16	—	7	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	51	8	12	—	13	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	83 000	114 700	87 000	93 700	92 100	79 600	68 000	46 000	37 700	53 600
Mean (dollars).....	84 500	134 800	103 500	105 600	95 600	95 000	68 700	48 200	47 800	57 600
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	849	303	768	856	473	405	450	628	909	1 253
Median contract rent (dollars).....	375	340	414	395	347	418	357	274	242	276
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	332	372	417	354	353	431	344	270	240	281
With meals included in rent.....	5	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	3
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	875	287	1 250	804	313	263	875	581	185	396
No meals included in rent.....	830	288	754	825	464	392	435	612	890	1 236
No cash rent.....	14	14	12	28	8	11	14	14	15	14



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown city, Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 062</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1 549</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>1 272</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units.....	1 011	787	1 362	1 803	1 195	535	116	324	34
Owner-occupied housing units.....	287	425	365	619	390	219	32	116	15
Percent of occupied housing units.....	28.4	54.0	26.8	34.3	32.6	40.9	27.6	35.8	44.1
White.....	281	423	361	617	386	219	30	113	15
Black.....	3	—	3	2	1	—	—	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	281	423	360	616	385	217	30	113	15
Renter-occupied housing units.....	724	362	997	1 184	805	316	84	208	19
White.....	667	351	942	1 138	754	279	82	197	19
Black.....	50	7	52	35	43	28	1	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	1	2	4	3	4	1	2	—
Other race.....	1	3	1	5	4	4	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	3	8	4	6	7	—	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	662	351	936	1 138	752	277	82	196	19
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units.....	51	73	187	118	77	18	3	50	—
For sale only.....	2	7	3	8	6	2	—	17	—
For rent.....	20	50	47	38	52	13	1	22	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9	6	69	13	2	1	1	10	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	—	3	5	—	—	1	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	19	10	65	54	17	2	—	1	—
Boarded up.....	—	1	22	26	4	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room.....	4	3	43	59	29	—	—	—	1
2 rooms.....	19	15	79	167	44	4	—	3	5
3 rooms.....	159	53	365	373	203	15	24	32	3
4 rooms.....	267	198	252	304	274	101	18	92	4
5 rooms.....	291	281	253	288	170	194	42	107	11
6 rooms.....	216	212	382	468	389	146	17	85	10
7 rooms.....	59	53	90	127	82	50	10	16	—
8 or more rooms.....	47	45	85	135	81	43	8	39	—
Median, all housing units.....	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.9
Mean, all housing units.....	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	5.8	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.7	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.9
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached.....	278	245	182	496	283	213	35	79	18
1, attached.....	146	249	546	366	491	197	—	38	3
2.....	51	43	163	229	164	22	3	—	3
3 or 4.....	49	75	212	278	103	20	11	—	1
5 to 9.....	89	86	191	152	100	84	37	54	9
10 to 19.....	199	146	57	33	34	7	30	133	—
20 to 49.....	242	—	8	29	66	—	—	68	—
50 or more.....	—	—	176	307	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	2	3	7	17	2	—	1	—
Other.....	8	14	11	24	14	8	3	1	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 011	787	1 362	1 803	1 195	535	116	324	34
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person.....	275	241	580	758	303	71	54	101	8
2 persons.....	347	294	339	546	382	177	40	134	19
3 persons.....	190	132	221	266	247	140	15	48	1
4 persons.....	133	85	130	160	176	96	4	32	4
5 persons.....	54	30	63	49	51	37	2	9	1
6 or more persons.....	12	5	29	24	36	14	1	—	1
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.16	2.02	1.80	1.76	2.27	2.64	1.60	1.96	1.97
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.17	1.84	2.06	2.19	2.33	2.16	2.00	2.07	1.86
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.16	2.30	1.66	1.50	2.24	3.05	1.50	1.90	2.04
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less.....	992	784	1 343	1 791	1 171	527	115	319	33
1.01 to 1.50.....	18	1	16	10	21	7	1	4	—
1.51 or more.....	1	2	3	2	3	1	—	1	1
Mean.....	.49	.43	.46	.43	.51	.51	.36	.41	.50
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	255	283	296	520	326	201	27	75	14
Less than \$20,000.....	6	4	13	9	10	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	36	18	83	57	66	7	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	60	84	97	157	111	44	2	2	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	46	99	83	188	88	90	8	10	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	34	57	16	80	44	52	8	15	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	65	17	2	24	6	8	9	19	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	7	3	2	5	1	—	—	20	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	69 800	67 000	49 800	64 900	54 700	70 800	87 000	118 800	78 300
Mean (dollars).....	76 100	69 800	51 600	65 300	57 200	71 100	93 100	133 400	83 800
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	721	346	988	1 179	791	308	84	208	18
Median contract rent (dollars).....	286	314	246	267	232	129	336	544	300
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	284	311	240	264	231	202	352	544	307
With meals included in rent.....	8	1	9	8	—	3	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	282	413	307	364	—	875	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	701	338	962	1 155	780	299	84	207	18
No cash rent.....	12	7	17	16	11	6	—	1	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02
All housing units.....	77	—	51	195	44	193	35	1 603	1 548
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units .....	76	—	50	191	41	184	35	1 505	1 502
Owner-occupied housing units .....	75	—	41	158	35	136	30	959	1 209
Percent of occupied housing units .....	98.7	—	82.0	82.7	85.4	73.9	85.7	63.7	80.5
White .....	74	—	41	158	35	135	30	944	1 192
Black .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8
Other race .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	74	—	41	158	35	135	29	943	1 190
Renter-occupied housing units .....	1	—	9	33	6	48	5	546	293
White .....	1	—	9	30	6	48	5	511	276
Black .....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	30	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
Other race .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	1	—	9	30	6	48	5	508	276
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units .....	1	—	1	4	3	9	—	98	46
For sale only .....	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	32	9
For rent .....	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	53	20
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	1	—	—	3	2	1	—	5	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
For migrant workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	7	10
Boarded up .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
2 rooms .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	3
3 rooms .....	—	—	—	6	1	7	1	108	44
4 rooms .....	3	—	10	24	4	39	9	304	167
5 rooms .....	12	—	18	50	7	38	4	373	338
6 rooms .....	23	—	18	69	10	51	11	407	500
7 rooms .....	18	—	2	20	14	29	2	257	171
8 or more rooms .....	21	—	3	26	8	27	8	223	239
Median, all housing units .....	6.5	—	5.4	5.8	6.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.9
Mean, all housing units .....	6.7	—	5.4	5.9	6.5	5.8	6.0	5.7	6.1
Median, occupied housing units .....	6.6	—	5.4	5.8	6.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.6	—	5.5	5.9	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	5.0	—	4.7	4.9	6.2	4.5	4.0	4.3	5.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached .....	74	—	47	167	41	139	27	872	1 246
1, attached .....	2	—	3	8	—	24	—	197	127
2 .....	1	—	1	3	3	18	3	38	63
3 or 4 .....	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	12	18
5 to 9 .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	55	33
10 to 19 .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	394	12
20 to 49 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
50 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	—	—	—	6	—	6	5	4	45
Other .....	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	3	4
Occupied housing units .....	76	—	50	191	41	184	35	1 505	1 502
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person .....	12	—	11	42	7	32	5	423	287
2 persons .....	26	—	24	80	17	70	10	595	527
3 persons .....	18	—	8	35	6	45	5	247	295
4 persons .....	16	—	4	22	6	28	12	165	288
5 persons .....	3	—	2	9	4	4	1	47	72
6 or more persons .....	1	—	1	3	1	5	2	28	33
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.50	—	2.08	2.17	2.29	2.36	3.00	2.05	2.38
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.53	—	2.07	2.18	2.22	2.31	3.50	2.16	2.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	2.00	—	2.13	2.13	4.00	2.56	2.00	1.78	2.67
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less .....	76	—	50	191	41	182	34	1 498	1 497
1.01 to 1.50 .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	5
1.51 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mean .....	40	—	42	41	40	44	50	40	43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	73	—	36	143	32	114	25	904	1 102
Less than \$20,000 .....	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	2	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	—	—	3	2	1	10	3	7	20
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	—	—	10	29	2	38	5	68	113
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	2	—	16	72	7	32	9	262	387
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	8	—	6	27	14	23	2	383	347
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	50	—	1	11	4	3	3	173	210
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	13	—	1	1	2	2	2	9	19
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars) .....	122 100	—	67 500	73 400	86 700	63 600	70 600	85 600	81 500
Mean (dollars) .....	125 300	—	67 400	74 300	105 600	67 800	85 400	87 500	84 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	1	—	8	30	6	45	5	541	282
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	213	—	313	322	375	429	238	405	307
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	213	—	309	357	369	367	401	405	294
With meals included in rent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	875	581
No meals included in rent .....	1	—	7	29	6	43	5	531	265
No cash rent .....	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	8	15

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.							
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
All housing units .....	764	1 532	1 969	1 883	1 705	1 597	1 588	2 519
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	726	1 483	1 894	1 826	1 651	1 534	1 466	2 406
Owner-occupied housing units .....	304	1 238	1 648	1 374	1 375	1 205	940	1 591
Percent of occupied housing units .....	41.9	83.5	87.0	75.2	83.3	78.6	64.1	66.1
White .....	301	1 228	1 619	1 366	1 368	1 202	932	1 579
Black .....	2	2	8	3	3	2	6	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	1	6	19	2	3	1	—	3
Other race .....	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	4
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	2	2	5	2	5	1	4	6
White, nat of Hispanic origin .....	299	1 227	1 615	1 364	1 364	1 201	929	1 577
Renter-occupied housing units .....	422	245	246	452	276	329	526	815
White .....	285	242	240	446	273	328	521	810
Black .....	112	1	4	3	1	1	2	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	3	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	10	2	2	1	2	—	—	1
Other race .....	12	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	29	2	3	1	2	1	5	3
White, nat of Hispanic origin .....	273	242	238	445	271	327	517	809
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units .....	38	49	75	57	54	63	122	113
For sale only .....	4	9	29	7	17	8	10	13
For rent .....	23	4	13	19	14	10	42	26
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	3	10	11	5	17	11	14	34
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	5	9	15	17	4	15	21	18
For migrant workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Other vacant .....	3	17	7	9	2	19	30	22
Boarded up .....	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room .....	—	1	6	—	5	—	13	15
2 rooms .....	8	3	13	16	13	11	34	37
3 rooms .....	44	31	39	115	73	47	126	230
4 rooms .....	139	124	225	235	365	229	342	527
5 rooms .....	230	238	234	394	466	342	383	572
6 rooms .....	165	354	451	492	353	480	353	493
7 rooms .....	74	288	378	304	198	228	174	274
8 or more rooms .....	104	493	623	327	232	260	163	371
Median, all housing units .....	5.3	6.6	6.5	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.2	5.3
Median, all housing units .....	5.6	6.8	6.7	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.3	6.6	6.5	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.2	6.8	6.7	6.2	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	4.9	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.5	4.4	4.3
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached .....	334	1 371	1 609	1 492	1 076	1 275	1 073	1 507
1, attached .....	158	14	30	29	25	47	27	292
2 .....	47	35	25	83	32	36	82	116
3 or 4 .....	112	20	16	36	16	29	96	123
5 to 9 .....	57	1	14	131	11	11	88	107
10 to 19 .....	11	—	12	10	10	—	6	176
20 to 49 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
50 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
Mobile home or trailer .....	38	76	252	89	524	184	190	48
Other .....	7	15	11	13	11	15	26	22
Occupied housing units .....	726	1 483	1 894	1 826	1 651	1 534	1 466	2 406
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person .....	99	192	388	295	259	249	340	649
2 persons .....	168	576	787	596	568	477	468	885
3 persons .....	139	288	337	409	399	349	277	433
4 persons .....	199	260	244	308	258	303	219	298
5 persons .....	97	105	101	145	111	108	105	99
6 or more persons .....	24	62	37	73	56	48	57	42
Median, occupied housing units .....	3.19	2.45	2.21	2.55	2.50	2.62	2.34	2.13
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.35	2.46	2.19	2.59	2.47	2.60	2.33	2.23
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	3.64	2.45	2.38	2.44	2.68	2.67	2.37	1.88
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less .....	690	1 467	1 885	1 800	1 613	1 524	1 431	2 383
1.01 to 1.50 .....	22	14	8	23	35	10	29	19
1.51 or more .....	14	2	1	3	3	—	6	4
Mean .....	.56	.41	.37	.47	.49	.47	.49	.42
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	243	948	1 356	1 141	743	815	671	1 316
Less than \$20,000 .....	2	15	4	11	15	21	26	23
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	19	49	13	34	25	68	108	63
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	52	102	37	153	108	160	190	151
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	73	185	150	324	229	211	192	379
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	54	159	297	316	166	187	89	322
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	27	213	487	254	144	134	57	271
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	12	131	197	40	42	27	3	88
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	4	39	70	4	7	3	2	12
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	—	32	50	3	4	4	4	5
\$300,000 or more .....	—	23	51	2	3	—	—	2
Median (dollars) .....	73 900	95 700	115 400	82 900	79 400	75 800	61 000	82 700
Mean (dollars) .....	80 200	116 100	135 700	88 500	88 500	79 300	64 600	89 900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	367	179	219	412	231	237	472	784
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	371	277	353	311	267	257	220	309
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	393	304	381	311	271	264	222	305
With meals included in rent .....	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	19
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	—	654	287	875	363	187	—	273
No meals included in rent .....	259	150	204	393	204	196	433	728
No cash rent .....	108	26	14	18	26	40	39	37



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116
All housing units .....	2 093	2	1 654	2 941	2 328	1 725	2 064	977
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	1 926	2	1 601	2 835	2 232	1 666	1 956	911
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 599	—	1 030	1 963	1 742	1 314	1 667	745
Percent of occupied housing units .....	83.0	—	64.3	69.2	78.0	78.9	85.2	81.8
White .....	1 588	—	1 016	1 946	1 733	1 309	1 657	740
Black .....	8	—	12	10	3	1	7	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	2	—	2	6	3	2	—	2
Other race .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	3	—	5	7	3	4	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	1 587	—	1 011	1 939	1 730	1 305	1 655	739
Renter-occupied housing units .....	327	2	571	872	490	352	289	166
White .....	325	2	546	816	482	350	287	165
Black .....	1	—	22	42	4	1	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Other race .....	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	1	—	3	7	3	1	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	325	2	544	812	481	349	285	165
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units .....	167	—	53	106	96	59	108	66
For sale only .....	13	—	7	27	14	12	10	6
For rent .....	4	—	27	30	18	10	10	1
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	17	—	7	30	23	13	38	19
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	121	—	7	5	13	7	33	28
For migrant workers .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	12	—	5	14	27	17	17	12
Boarded up .....	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room .....	5	—	3	1	9	3	3	1
2 rooms .....	14	—	17	24	22	9	19	7
3 rooms .....	71	—	85	191	97	79	56	38
4 rooms .....	307	—	372	433	275	212	243	141
5 rooms .....	450	—	301	594	464	324	454	234
6 rooms .....	541	2	404	691	600	456	497	257
7 rooms .....	299	—	193	431	352	292	329	136
8 or more rooms .....	406	—	279	576	509	350	463	163
Median, all housing units .....	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8
Mean, all housing units .....	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0
Median, occupied housing units .....	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.1	—	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	5.3	6.0	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached .....	1 709	2	907	2 110	1 866	1 381	1 756	813
1, attached .....	17	—	173	111	78	77	31	22
2 .....	57	—	76	59	70	69	38	22
3 or 4 .....	16	—	66	29	75	61	10	13
5 to 9 .....	9	—	64	69	29	59	3	21
10 to 19 .....	—	—	124	393	16	2	—	—
20 to 49 .....	—	—	171	29	—	—	—	—
50 or more .....	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	257	—	66	49	163	65	198	78
Other .....	28	—	7	15	31	11	28	8
Occupied housing units .....	1 926	2	1 601	2 835	2 232	1 666	1 956	911
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person .....	293	—	379	603	378	329	290	156
2 persons .....	654	—	586	1 027	758	572	644	303
3 persons .....	432	1	313	571	450	346	432	217
4 persons .....	344	—	221	435	405	278	380	156
5 persons .....	137	1	74	139	160	94	145	51
6 or more persons .....	66	—	28	60	81	47	65	28
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.54	4.00	2.22	2.29	2.47	2.38	2.60	2.49
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.50	—	2.33	2.41	2.48	2.44	2.59	2.52
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	2.71	4.00	1.97	1.95	2.45	2.12	2.68	2.37
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less .....	1 906	2	1 591	2 816	2 203	1 655	1 920	898
1.01 to 1.50 .....	17	—	8	15	27	9	34	12
1.51 or more .....	3	—	2	4	2	2	2	1
Mean .....	.45	.67	.42	.42	.44	.43	.45	.45
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	1 236	—	872	1 752	1 377	1 098	1 162	586
Less than \$20,000 .....	10	—	8	14	14	13	29	13
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	50	—	22	25	58	34	56	41
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	131	—	132	118	150	109	139	83
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	270	—	226	340	329	241	230	139
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	332	—	166	544	258	276	212	114
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	330	—	192	476	299	306	298	137
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	89	—	91	152	153	82	127	40
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	12	—	18	55	64	21	38	12
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	4	—	9	16	31	11	18	3
\$300,000 or more .....	8	—	8	12	21	5	15	4
Median (dollars) .....	89 300	—	85 100	93 800	89 000	91 000	91 300	83 500
Mean (dollars) .....	97 500	—	100 900	105 800	109 400	100 200	104 800	93 300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	258	2	560	838	444	324	221	147
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	302	325	391	399	271	285	280	296
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	306	325	369	355	291	305	301	309
With meals included in rent .....	2	—	2	3	1	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	325	—	1 250	804	1 250	387	—	—
No meals included in rent .....	217	2	547	807	408	292	183	132
No cash rent .....	39	—	11	28	35	31	38	15

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA		Washington County		Hagerstown city, Washington County	Remainder of Washington County	
	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Total	Hagerstown city		Tract 4	Tract 101	Tract 110
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>43 335</b>	<b>43 335</b>	<b>14 138</b>		<b>656</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>TENURE</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28 216	28 216	6 023		61	301	—
Percent of occupied housing units -----	65.1	65.1	42.6		9.3	51.4	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 119	15 119	8 115		595	285	2
Percent of occupied housing units -----	34.9	34.9	57.4		90.7	48.6	100.0
<b>ROOMS</b>							
1 room -----	250	250	199		41	—	—
2 rooms -----	692	692	476		90	3	—
3 rooms -----	3 253	3 253	2 198		210	21	—
4 rooms -----	6 744	6 744	2 492		129	105	—
5 rooms -----	8 973	8 973	3 877		76	162	—
6 rooms -----	11 174	11 174	3 819		11	136	2
7 rooms -----	5 391	5 391	1 106		11	69	—
8 or more rooms -----	6 858	6 858	1 221		27	90	—
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.7	5.2		3.4	5.5	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.1	6.1	6.0		6.3	6.2	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4	4.3		3.3	4.9	6.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>							
1, detached -----	26 670	26 670	4 724		37	317	2
1, attached -----	4 584	4 584	3 299		50	91	—
2, attached -----	2 159	2 159	1 255		34	37	—
3 or 4 -----	2 142	2 142	1 509		132	53	—
5 to 9 -----	2 054	2 054	1 373		193	36	—
10 to 19 -----	1 827	1 827	831		92	10	—
20 to 49 -----	690	690	446		20	—	—
50 or more -----	665	665	532		85	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 183	2 183	37		—	35	—
Other -----	361	361	132		13	7	—
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>							
1 person -----	10 211	10 211	4 576		369	89	—
2 persons -----	14 959	14 959	4 453		155	153	—
3 persons -----	8 420	8 420	2 473		70	152	1
4 persons -----	6 359	6 359	1 611		22	155	—
5 persons -----	2 325	2 325	581		22	15	—
6 or more persons -----	1 061	1 061	244		8	—	—
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.27	2.27	2.04		1.50	2.98	4.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.34	2.34	2.14		2.03	2.38	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.08	2.08	1.94		1.50	3.53	4.00
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>							
1.00 or less -----	42 863	42 863	13 981		644	574	2
1.01 to 1.50 -----	413	413	135		11	10	—
1.51 or more -----	59	59	22		1	2	—
Mean -----	.44	.44	.44		.47	.50	.67
<b>VALUE</b>							
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>22 769</b>	<b>22 769</b>	<b>5 186</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>—</b>
Less than \$20,000 -----	307	307	85		2	2	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 274	1 274	567		10	18	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 327	3 327	1 260		8	51	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 854	5 854	1 588		3	73	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	5 207	5 207	934		4	54	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	4 610	4 610	573		5	27	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1 440	1 440	136		3	12	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	382	382	21		—	4	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	203	203	8		1	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	165	165	14		—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	82 200	82 200	68 600		53 300	74 100	—
Mean (dollars) -----	92 700	92 700	73 600		74 100	80 500	—
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>							
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>14 356</b>	<b>14 356</b>	<b>8 028</b>		<b>592</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>2</b>
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	297	297	283		258	372	325
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	301	301	287		252	392	325
With meals included in rent -----	75	75	37		4	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	425	425	382		185	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	13 660	13 660	7 856		583	189	2
No cash rent -----	621	621	135		5	68	—

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA		Washington County		Hagerstown city, Washington County		Remainder of Washington County	
	Total	Hagerstown city	Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 4	Tract 101	Tract 110	
Occupied housing units	1 133	802			404	114	-	
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	239	147			89	2	-	
Percent of occupied housing units	21.1	18.3			22.0	1.8	-	
Renter-occupied housing units	894	655			315	112	-	
Percent of occupied housing units	78.9	81.7			78.0	98.2	-	
ROOMS								
1 room	21	20			18	-	-	
2 rooms	51	39			18	3	-	
3 rooms	164	134			58	16	-	
4 rooms	243	172			81	20	-	
5 rooms	269	171			73	48	-	
6 rooms	212	164			106	20	-	
7 rooms	72	46			25	3	-	
8 or more rooms	101	56			25	4	-	
Median, occupied housing units	4.8	4.7			4.9	4.9	-	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	6.3			6.3	5.0	-	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	4.3			4.3	4.9	-	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1 detached	228	136			82	2	-	
1 attached	362	287			171	49	-	
2	56	45			21	6	-	
3 or 4	114	71			31	39	-	
5 to 9	153	121			62	17	-	
10 to 19	140	81			28	-	-	
20 to 49	34	28			2	-	-	
50 or more	31	26			4	-	-	
Mobile home or trailer	8	-			-	1	-	
Other	7	7			3	-	-	
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	323	260			153	8	-	
2 persons	252	187			96	14	-	
3 persons	231	153			66	23	-	
4 persons	185	116			55	38	-	
5 persons	95	54			21	24	-	
6 or more persons	47	32			13	7	-	
Median, occupied housing units	2.47	2.25			2.01	3.82	-	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.53	2.38			2.04	2.50	-	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.45	2.21			2.00	3.82	-	
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 079	768			383	97	-	
1.01 to 1.50	41	27			16	11	-	
1.51 or more	13	7			5	6	-	
Mean	.56	.56			.50	.75	-	
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	210	128			80	1	-	
Less than \$20,000	26	20			20	-	-	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	36	34			31	-	-	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	33	28			17	-	-	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	50	31			12	-	-	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	33	12			-	-	-	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	23	3			-	-	-	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	6	-			-	-	-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	-			-	-	-	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	-			-	-	-	
\$300,000 or more	-	-			-	-	-	
Median (dollars)	65 200	45 200			32 000	27 500	-	
Mean (dollars)	67 800	49 100			35 900	27 500	-	
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	853	639			306	89	-	
Median contract rent (dollars)	275	240			211	369	-	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	280	248			216	386	-	
With meals included in rent	4	3			-	-	-	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	566	338			-	-	-	
No meals included in rent	800	625			296	56	-	
No cash rent	49	11			10	33	-	



Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**  
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>171</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>TENURE</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	86	86
Percent of occupied housing units -----	50.3	50.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	85	85
Percent of occupied housing units -----	49.7	49.7
<b>ROOMS</b>		
1 room -----	2	2
2 rooms -----	13	13
3 rooms -----	17	17
4 rooms -----	34	34
5 rooms -----	21	21
6 rooms -----	33	33
7 rooms -----	19	19
8 or more rooms -----	32	32
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.7	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>		
1, detached -----	79	79
1, attached -----	20	20
2 -----	9	9
3 or 4 -----	12	12
5 to 9 -----	20	20
10 to 19 -----	17	17
20 to 49 -----	3	3
50 or more -----	2	2
Mobile home or trailer -----	4	4
Other -----	5	5
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>		
1 person -----	22	22
2 persons -----	45	45
3 persons -----	25	25
4 persons -----	34	34
5 persons -----	27	27
6 or more persons -----	18	18
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.24	3.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.35	3.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.13	3.13
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>		
1.00 or less -----	151	151
1.01 to 1.50 -----	10	10
1.51 or more -----	10	10
Mean -----	.75	.75
<b>VALUE</b>		
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	8	8
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	14	14
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	10	10
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	23	23
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	11	11
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	4	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	108 000	108 000
\$300,000 or more -----	128 800	128 800
Median (dollars) -----		
Mean (dollars) -----		
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>		
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	338	338
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	351	351
With meals included in rent -----	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	312	312
No meals included in rent -----	76	76
No cash rent -----	5	5

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
Occupied housing units	210	210
<b>TENURE</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units	72	72
Percent of occupied housing units	34.3	34.3
Renter-occupied housing units	138	138
Percent of occupied housing units	65.7	65.7
<b>ROOMS</b>		
1 room	3	3
2 rooms	10	10
3 rooms	25	25
4 rooms	48	48
5 rooms	47	47
6 rooms	37	37
7 rooms	15	15
8 or more rooms	25	25
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.9	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>		
1. detached	76	76
1. attached	37	37
2	12	12
3 or 4	22	22
5 to 9	28	28
10 to 19	20	20
20 to 49	3	3
50 or more	1	1
Mobile home or trailer	8	8
Other	3	3
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>		
1 person	30	30
2 persons	53	53
3 persons	44	44
4 persons	44	44
5 persons	25	25
6 or more persons	14	14
Median, occupied housing units	3.00	3.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.96	2.96
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.02	3.02
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>		
1.00 or less	190	190
1.01 to 1.50	12	12
1.51 or more	8	8
Median	.72	.72
<b>VALUE</b>		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	60	60
Less than \$20,000	3	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999	6	6
\$60,000 to \$79,999	13	13
\$80,000 to \$99,999	15	15
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12	12
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	3	3
\$300,000 or more	1	1
Median (dollars)	86,300	86,300
Median (dollars)	102,700	102,700
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	129	129
Median contract rent (dollars)	320	320
Median contract rent (dollars)	324	324
With meals included	1	1
Median contract rent (dollars)	337	337
No meals included in rent	120	120
No cash rent	8	8



Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
Occupied housing units -----	43 207	43 207
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28 157	28 157
Percent of occupied housing units -----	65.2	65.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 050	15 050
Percent of occupied housing units -----	34.8	34.8
ROOMS		
1 room -----	249	249
2 rooms -----	690	690
3 rooms -----	3 240	3 240
4 rooms -----	6 719	6 719
5 rooms -----	8 941	8 941
6 rooms -----	11 151	11 151
7 rooms -----	5 381	5 381
8 or more rooms -----	6 836	6 836
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	26 608	26 608
1, attached -----	4 565	4 565
2 -----	2 151	2 151
3 or 4 -----	2 134	2 134
5 to 9 -----	2 039	2 039
10 to 19 -----	1 821	1 821
20 to 49 -----	888	888
50 or more -----	644	644
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 178	2 178
Other -----	359	359
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	10 192	10 192
2 persons -----	14 923	14 923
3 persons -----	8 394	8 394
4 persons -----	6 330	6 330
5 persons -----	2 315	2 315
6 or more persons -----	1 053	1 053
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.34	2.34
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.08	2.08
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	42 742	42 742
1.01 to 1.50 -----	408	408
1.51 or more -----	57	57
Mean -----	.44	.44
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	22 721	22 721
Less than \$20,000 -----	304	304
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 272	1 272
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 322	3 322
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 848	5 848
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	5 192	5 192
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	4 600	4 600
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1 437	1 437
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	381	381
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	201	201
\$300,000 or more -----	164	164
Median (dollars) -----	82 200	82 200
Mean (dollars) -----	92 600	92 600
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	14 291	14 291
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	297	297
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	301	301
With meals included in rent -----	73	73
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	425	425
No meals included in rent -----	13 600	13 600
No cash rent -----	816	816

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA		Washington County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Washington County											
	Hagerstown	Total	Hagerstown city		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 9	Tract 10.01	Tract 103	Tract 111	Tract 112	
ANCESTRY	All persons	121 393	35 445		3 050	3 404	3 450	4 633	2 736	2 264	3 461	4 751	5 187	4 647	7 461	
	Ancestry specified	99 433	27 715		2 830	2 847	2 582	3 534	2 106	1 932	2 461	4 136	4 768	4 145	6 800	
	Single ancestry	64 603	18 067		1 718	1 718	1 602	2 287	1 580	1 325	1 644	2 615	3 035	2 663	3 788	
	Multiple ancestry	34 830	9 648		1 112	1 097	1 980	1 247	526	607	817	1 521	1 733	1 482	3 012	
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	21 960	7 730		220	557	868	1 099	630	332	1 000	615	419	502	661	
	SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
	Total ancestries reported	242 706	70 890		6 100	6 808	6 900	9 266	5 472	4 528	6 922	9 502	10 374	9 294	14 922	
	Arab	129	13		—	7	—	—	4	26	—	—	19	—	15	46
	Austrian	179	33		13	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	11
	Belgian	129	25		—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	42	20		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Czech	216	36		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
German	265	66		16	11	18	7	6	—	—	8	—	18	14	35	
Irish	3 385	1 225		156	62	158	211	44	57	86	208	7	108	20	31	
Italian	14 336	3 898		576	553	362	419	200	286	467	509	736	791	150	283	
English	71	15		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	
French	3 157	691		53	118	52	85	65	11	26	172	233	123	—	284	
French (except Basque)	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French Canadian	351	53		—	17	—	—	—	6	—	9	29	6	7	32	
German	55 131	14 852		1 624	1 600	1 713	1 949	1 022	938	1 271	1 995	2 623	2 591	4 173	45	
Greek	233	79		24	8	6	10	—	—	—	—	11	15	—	15	
Hungarian	359	56		10	22	—	19	—	7	—	—	11	25	24	114	
Irish	18 612	5 514		597	558	473	880	226	343	422	933	1 012	697	1 537	288	
Italian	4 268	1 287		118	222	122	157	58	130	108	105	376	232	288	10	
Lithuanian	208	33		—	—	—	—	—	15	—	8	—	—	—	—	
Norwegian	426	92		8	8	—	—	—	—	9	97	28	7	37	170	
Polish	1 743	621		127	94	59	22	42	13	105	117	75	37	170	—	
Portuguese	89	43		—	14	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Romanian	135	49		—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	
Russian	338	117		—	68	—	19	20	12	—	—	—	6	—	64	
Scotch-Irish	2 007	457		27	74	83	95	17	—	17	66	66	134	65	226	
Scottish	1 948	508		61	83	64	55	54	23	37	37	148	44	44	45	
Slovak	668	157		14	31	—	10	19	—	5	29	29	37	55	92	
Subsaharan African	126	56		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	938	246		27	15	17	50	27	17	6	6	16	35	50	99	
Swiss	885	118		29	21	12	—	—	6	5	19	19	153	13	—	
Ukrainian	122	27		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	8 317	2 750		202	55	202	320	462	456	313	461	244	220	220	194	
Welsh	1 067	295		65	13	21	—	44	34	30	140	31	107	87	—	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	182	92		—	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	76	28		17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	121 153	36 967		2 246	3 071	3 470	4 875	3 080	2 132	3 965	4 447	4 215	3 961	5 768	—	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	107	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	11	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	28	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	27	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	17	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	24	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	47	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	18	
Argentinean	15	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	
Chilean	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	14	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	18	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Hagerstown city, Washington County														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons		2 770	3 404	3 341	2 960	2 239	4 170	2 593	1 769	2 934	3 735	3 051	1 458	194
Ancestry specified		2 557	2 847	2 478	2 002	1 694	3 102	1 963	1 516	2 225	3 047	2 157	1 198	187
Single ancestry		1 561	1 750	1 568	1 117	1 320	2 026	1 467	1 030	1 368	2 183	1 408	798	103
Multiple ancestry		996	1 097	910	885	374	1 076	496	486	857	864	749	400	84
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		213	557	863	958	545	1 068	630	253	709	688	894	260	7
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported		5 540	6 808	6 682	5 920	4 478	8 340	5 186	3 538	5 868	7 470	6 102	2 916	388
Arab		—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian		—	7	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian		13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	—
Canadian		—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—
Czech		—	—	14	18	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Danish		16	11	8	—	—	7	6	—	—	10	8	—	—
Dutch		127	62	158	115	52	198	44	57	114	162	78	47	—
English		501	553	350	206	157	338	177	274	308	346	438	24	33
Finnish		—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)		53	118	52	31	21	75	57	—	84	98	18	43	14
French Canadian		—	17	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	21	9	—	—
German		1 452	1 600	1 629	1 095	546	1 692	931	730	1 172	1 859	1 129	489	126
Greek		24	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	12	—	11	8
Hungarian		10	22	—	—	—	9	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Irish		574	558	447	603	139	793	203	295	365	561	393	354	52
Italian		118	222	115	122	42	131	58	108	106	100	92	12	—
Lithuanian		—	14	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Norwegian		8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	52	—
Polish		127	94	59	—	18	22	42	13	12	32	96	106	—
Portuguese		—	14	—	—	—	24	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Romanian		—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian		—	68	—	—	3	19	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish-Irish		27	74	76	61	11	67	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish		61	83	64	23	53	25	54	—	32	61	17	—	—
Slovak		7	31	—	—	10	10	19	—	55	31	37	—	14
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	19	37	—	—	—	13	20	5	—	5
Swedish		27	15	17	26	9	50	27	11	48	5	6	—	—
Swiss		29	21	12	18	8	—	—	—	7	16	—	—	7
Ukrainian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American		173	55	202	185	38	291	434	315	322	260	285	147	12
Welsh		58	13	21	51	19	—	44	34	27	22	30	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—
Other ancestries		2 075	3 071	3 388	3 321	3 238	4 530	2 967	1 655	3 107	3 806	3 437	1 625	117
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County														
	Hagerstown city, Washington County—Con.														
	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY															
All persons	709	118	280	—	109	463	143	495	410	3 293	3 947	2 469	4 225	4 993	
Ancestry specified	624	118	273	—	104	432	143	416	304	2 938	3 125	2 050	3 574	4 581	
Single ancestry	327	41	157	—	34	261	113	295	236	1 817	1 908	1 466	2 291	2 932	
Multiple ancestry	297	77	116	—	70	171	30	121	68	1 121	1 217	584	1 283	1 649	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	85	—	7	—	5	31	—	79	106	355	822	419	651	412	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported	1 418	236	560	—	218	926	286	990	820	6 586	7 894	4 938	8 450	9 986	
Arab	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	12	—	—	—	
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	9	—	—	33	—	
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Dutch	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	13	—	
English	168	25	29	—	12	13	—	12	8	161	226	45	92	108	
Finnish	—	—	75	—	—	81	23	—	29	485	460	192	534	703	
French	11	16	—	—	—	—	8	11	8	129	100	58	60	219	
French (except Basque)	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	9	25	6	
German	315	87	172	—	84	257	91	208	142	1 506	1 882	724	2 260	2 497	
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	7	
Hungarian	8	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	11	—	—	18	25	
Irish	160	17	23	—	26	87	23	48	29	579	562	309	598	960	
Italian	61	—	—	—	7	26	—	22	16	93	191	37	85	376	
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	8	—	—	25	—	
Norwegian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	45	13	71	14	28	
Polish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	88	31	109	75	
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	61	6	
Scotch-Irish	9	5	—	—	7	28	—	—	—	66	87	24	152	134	
Scottish	8	—	—	—	—	30	—	23	—	37	46	43	44	134	
Slovak	37	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	25	9	12	32	
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	16	12	31	69	35	
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	19	74	13	122	146	
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	31	—	29	—	—	29	28	141	28	314	213	172	155	232	
Welsh	10	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	9	140	8	14	42	31	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	9	—	—	
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	550	80	171	—	82	345	113	477	528	2 822	3 786	3 115	3 840	4 098	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Washington County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116
ANCESTRY													
All persons	5 347	4 448	4 353	3 950	5 907	5 356	5 565	3 938	7 343	6 100	4 780	5 586	2 448
Ancestry specified	4 588	3 830	3 576	2 614	4 754	4 496	4 071	3 521	6 682	5 283	3 784	4 504	2 075
Single ancestry	3 282	2 533	2 376	1 724	2 947	2 712	3 575	2 336	3 747	3 446	2 452	2 632	1 264
Multiple ancestry	1 306	1 297	1 200	890	1 807	1 784	3 575	1 185	2 935	1 837	1 332	1 872	811
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	759	618	777	1 336	1 153	860	1 494	417	661	817	996	1 082	373
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	10 694	8 896	8 706	7 900	11 814	10 712	11 130	7 876	14 686	12 200	9 560	11 172	4 896
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	11	—	3	—	—
Austrian	7	—	16	2	—	—	—	15	46	9	10	—	6
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	11	40	5	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	45	6	—	4	8	—	14	35	—	5	25	15
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	61	97	16	98	160	162	12	20	31	150	82	94	2
English	564	423	91	295	786	924	130	139	283	628	650	875	434
French	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	170	132	74	125	178	171	41	112	268	214	135	147	96
German	7	—	—	18	—	9	13	7	32	78	12	53	—
Greek	2 933	2 152	2 177	1 312	2 855	2 771	542	2 276	4 086	3 354	2 236	2 555	1 207
Hungarian	—	25	—	11	6	6	7	—	45	7	—	17	—
Irish	8	5	—	2	17	—	—	16	49	—	21	7	—
Italian	722	731	767	611	1 083	836	344	537	1 520	692	652	1 025	334
Lithuanian	195	148	49	87	132	236	183	171	288	297	165	111	66
Lithuanian	11	—	—	—	7	37	8	—	10	29	2	21	2
Norwegian	15	7	—	9	—	—	7	—	37	7	25	4	9
Polish	49	28	35	30	47	57	48	37	170	106	84	61	47
Portuguese	—	6	—	—	—	19	—	3	—	—	—	18	—
Rumanian	16	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	27	2	6	—	13
Russian	6	13	2	4	4	—	6	—	64	8	11	—	25
Scotch-Irish	42	118	14	46	133	49	7	56	221	101	104	6	47
Scotch-Irish	75	139	63	56	87	183	12	36	45	104	79	169	35
Slavak	13	19	6	3	39	50	—	18	92	71	20	44	22
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	6	—	—	59	—	—	—	2	—	—
Swedish	42	81	—	25	60	6	—	45	99	77	39	37	5
Swiss	171	87	29	—	13	7	—	13	—	3	37	17	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	5	11	6	—	19	—	—	25	5	6
United States or American	420	446	450	375	447	303	98	189	194	376	388	326	214
Welsh	57	19	12	10	62	47	6	97	87	67	31	22	13
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	16	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	6	3	21	2
Other ancestries	5 053	4 129	4 426	4 733	5 599	4 761	9 425	3 411	5 688	5 491	4 604	5 289	2 200
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	28	—	—	4	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	17	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	4	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	17	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	18	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Washington County						
		Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 9
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	121 393	121 393	35 445	3 050	3 404	3 450	4 633	2 736	2 264	3 461
Native	119 928	119 928	34 984	3 031	3 357	3 433	4 567	2 676	2 229	3 426
Foreign born	1 465	1 465	461	19	47	17	66	60	35	35
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	199	199	121	—	24	—	—	11	14	—
Persons 5 years and over	113 237	113 237	32 523	2 826	3 215	3 244	4 220	2 419	2 095	3 180
In linguistically isolated households	318	318	215	—	43	—	—	11	14	—
Speak a language other than English	3 523	3 523	990	31	97	65	106	104	60	76
Do not speak English "very well"	1 217	1 217	409	—	68	29	29	25	28	17
Speak Spanish	1 124	1 124	256	—	24	16	30	23	12	43
Do not speak English "very well"	414	414	91	—	7	9	12	4	6	5
Linguistically isolated	43	43	41	—	7	—	—	4	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	356	356	139	—	25	6	—	60	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	129	129	57	—	19	—	—	14	—	—
Linguistically isolated	51	51	51	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	25 860	25 860	6 829	688	617	658	902	553	370	626
Preprimary school	1 645	1 645	578	51	35	63	78	72	67	26
Public school	1 194	1 194	487	33	30	47	59	58	61	26
Elementary or high school	18 791	18 791	4 978	423	412	469	617	424	242	512
Public school	17 265	17 265	4 691	360	394	407	599	412	224	503
College	5 424	5 424	1 273	214	170	126	207	57	61	88
Public college	4 603	4 603	1 052	180	150	85	178	57	42	88
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	81 140	81 140	23 305	2 170	2 453	2 465	2 878	1 697	1 641	2 140
Less than 9th grade	9 505	9 505	3 129	83	165	307	371	152	238	292
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15 439	15 439	5 021	158	181	513	704	525	242	706
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30 145	30 145	8 195	705	846	1 098	1 097	498	652	771
Some college, no degree	12 609	12 609	3 508	440	568	352	422	286	183	255
Associate degree	4 216	4 216	1 138	181	147	86	149	83	107	33
Bachelor's degree	5 348	5 348	1 457	384	315	50	80	90	166	65
Graduate or professional degree	3 878	3 878	857	219	231	59	55	63	53	18
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.3	69.3	65.0	88.9	85.9	66.7	62.6	60.1	70.7	53.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.4	11.4	9.9	27.8	22.3	4.4	4.7	9.0	13.3	3.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	347	347	523	—	31	156	514	818	748	700
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 412	1 412	1 407	878	1 039	1 310	1 438	1 487	1 037	1 471
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 821	1 821	1 684	1 390	1 759	1 750	1 633	1 461	1 638	2 388
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	113 237	113 237	32 523	2 826	3 215	3 244	4 220	2 419	2 095	3 180
Same house	62 218	62 218	15 550	1 536	1 560	1 924	2 262	1 116	1 001	1 359
Different house in United States	50 252	50 252	16 788	1 278	1 626	1 269	1 946	1 296	1 082	1 801
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 636	14 636	8 634	652	638	712	915	640	473	1 073
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	16 058	16 058	3 401	284	385	327	591	272	338	315
Different MSA/PMSA	15 441	15 441	3 558	216	478	184	340	264	195	306
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 117	4 117	1 195	126	125	46	100	120	76	107
Abroad	767	767	185	12	29	51	12	7	12	20
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	68 172	68 172	35 445	2 770	3 404	3 442	4 633	2 736	2 157	3 085
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	44 920	44 920	21 125	2 235	2 500	2 718	2 518	1 141	1 046	1 762
Rural population	53 221	53 221	—	280	—	8	—	—	107	376
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	17 495	17 495	—	268	—	8	—	—	95	15
On farms	1 617	1 617	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	56 103	56 103	16 449	1 637	1 753	1 664	2 496	1 191	946	1 357
Car, truck, or van	51 236	51 236	14 592	1 562	1 634	1 591	2 165	1 037	856	1 148
Drive alone	42 511	42 511	11 824	1 348	1 476	1 242	1 714	877	710	943
Carpooled	8 725	8 725	2 768	214	158	349	451	160	146	205
Public transportation (including taxicab)	738	738	437	12	13	16	63	13	15	127
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	417	417	238	—	13	16	35	—	8	97
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	121	121	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	1 883	1 883	937	21	58	30	184	76	46	47
Other means	574	574	225	6	21	10	45	33	—	28
Worked at home	1 672	1 672	258	36	27	17	39	32	29	7
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.09	1.06	1.14	1.13	1.10	1.11	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.1	22.1	19.3	18.6	19.5	20.4	19.5	18.5	19.9	16.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	5 160	5 160	1 300	41	85	209	145	87	59	120
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	12 440	12 440	3 614	298	280	430	583	261	229	335
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	15 805	15 805	4 488	502	624	350	762	363	239	322
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 110	7 110	2 150	301	308	236	270	92	153	168
All other times	13 916	13 916	4 639	459	429	422	697	356	237	405
Worked in MSA of residence	42 553	42 553	13 339	1 307	1 373	1 347	1 933	986	756	1 223
Hagerstown city	20 439	20 439	8 457	821	746	808	1 320	680	450	687
Remainder of Washington County	22 114	22 114	4 882	486	627	539	613	306	306	536
Worked outside MSA of residence	13 550	13 550	3 110	330	380	317	563	205	190	134
Baltimore city	176	176	50	7	—	—	—	12	6	9
Baltimore County	265	265	75	11	—	21	19	—	—	—
Anne Arundel County	95	95	18	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Remainder of Baltimore, MD MSA	221	221	43	—	—	10	—	13	—	—
Frederick city	2 669	2 669	626	93	79	43	92	56	21	20
Remainder of Frederick County	2 520	2 520	534	60	82	51	93	36	42	43
Montgomery County	2 570	2 570	609	39	63	73	158	21	34	10
Remainder of Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	1 282	1 282	249	27	6	25	47	11	32	—
Chambersburg borough, PA	189	189	63	—	11	—	—	—	6	12
Waynesboro borough, PA	347	347	64	11	6	18	—	12	5	—
Remainder of Franklin County, PA	1 215	1 215	422	39	83	50	74	24	28	18
Morgan County, WV	143	143	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Martinsburg city, WV	288	288	27	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Berkeley County, WV	415	415	90	10	6	6	9	8	16	10
Jefferson County, WV	242	242	42	—	10	—	22	—	—	—
Allegany County	91	91	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York County, PA	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adams County, PA	64	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	746	746	176	26	21	20	49	6	—	12



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Can.				Hagerstown city, Washington County					
	Tract 10.01	Tract 103	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	4 751	5 187	4 647	7 461	2 770	3 404	3 341	2 960	2 239	4 170
Native	4 674	5 054	4 538	7 364	2 751	3 357	3 324	2 942	2 215	4 104
Foreign born	77	133	109	97	19	47	17	18	24	66
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	10	13	35	—	—	24	—	9	17	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 278	4 888	4 387	6 904	2 589	3 215	3 135	2 747	2 038	3 782
In linguistically isolated households	39	13	70	—	—	43	—	9	28	—
Speak a language other than English	97	234	189	181	31	97	65	36	142	106
Do not speak English "very well"	29	65	119	43	—	68	29	9	79	29
Speak Spanish	22	59	50	77	—	24	16	6	76	30
Do not speak English "very well"	—	36	41	24	—	7	9	—	29	12
Linguistically isolated	—	—	12	—	—	7	—	—	20	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	16	32	25	24	—	25	6	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	10	—	12	12	—	19	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	10	—	22	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	978	1 072	1 036	1 801	618	617	641	511	435	809
Preprimary school	142	93	24	56	51	35	63	7	8	67
Public school	142	38	14	33	33	30	47	—	8	59
Elementary or high school	655	670	700	1 191	372	412	469	425	364	560
Public school	638	528	621	1 104	309	394	407	405	354	542
College	181	309	312	554	195	170	109	79	63	182
Public college	146	243	285	455	161	150	75	73	39	153
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	3 053	3 773	3 205	5 030	1 991	2 453	2 387	1 904	1 381	2 549
Less than 9th grade	301	445	126	342	66	165	301	440	357	322
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	414	452	396	719	144	181	500	600	381	663
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 295	974	1 418	1 791	675	846	1 055	606	323	977
Some college, no degree	523	761	538	871	395	568	344	179	204	334
Associate degree	113	249	263	428	167	147	86	48	68	127
Bachelor's degree	198	520	269	564	352	315	50	21	32	71
Graduate or professional degree	209	372	195	315	192	231	51	10	16	55
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.6	76.2	83.7	78.9	89.5	85.9	66.4	45.4	46.6	61.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.3	23.6	14.5	17.5	27.3	22.3	4.2	1.6	3.5	4.9
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	604	213	141	207	—	31	170	404	450	524
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 865	1 077	1 224	1 430	871	1 039	1 339	1 459	1 833	1 432
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 514	1 899	1 687	1 897	1 375	1 759	1 750	1 823	2 007	1 704
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	4 278	4 888	4 387	6 904	2 589	3 215	3 135	2 747	2 038	3 782
Some house	2 200	2 986	2 138	4 078	1 505	1 560	1 845	1 305	761	1 955
Different house in United States	2 072	1 902	2 203	2 781	1 072	1 626	1 239	1 442	1 277	1 815
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	689	556	544	655	511	638	704	1 002	668	859
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	661	740	656	910	227	385	305	165	144	525
Different MSA/PMSA	567	365	781	1 042	208	478	184	221	324	340
Not in an MSA/PMSA	155	241	222	174	126	125	46	54	141	91
Abroad	6	—	46	45	12	29	51	—	—	12
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	4 691	5 005	4 126	6 374	2 770	3 404	3 341	2 960	2 239	4 170
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 274	4 062	2 392	4 300	2 235	2 500	2 617	2 210	680	2 125
Rural population	60	182	521	1 087	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	60	21	275	397	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	2 092	2 373	2 591	3 848	1 497	1 753	1 591	1 369	809	2 272
Car, truck, or van	2 021	2 197	2 463	3 714	1 426	1 714	1 518	1 254	515	1 971
Drive alone	1 731	1 920	2 065	3 317	1 240	1 476	1 199	905	375	1 545
Carpooled	290	277	398	397	186	158	319	349	140	426
Public transportation (including taxicab)	5	8	23	13	12	13	16	—	93	63
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	5	8	17	9	—	13	16	—	21	35
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	26	79	34	29	21	58	30	85	172	163
Other means	10	12	34	18	6	21	10	16	17	45
Worked at home	30	77	37	74	32	27	17	14	12	30
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.07	1.10	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.13	1.20	1.20	1.14
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.6	18.0	22.7	21.4	18.4	19.5	20.2	19.1	18.3	19.7
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	115	122	286	199	41	85	194	235	85	145
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	330	391	364	880	252	280	417	363	193	510
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	712	777	796	1 152	473	624	327	221	190	698
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	298	426	423	686	283	308	229	102	106	261
All other times	607	580	685	857	416	429	407	434	223	628
Worked in MSA of residence	1 736	1 988	1 793	2 932	1 195	1 373	1 293	1 080	707	1 744
Hagerstown city	979	1 022	1 001	1 437	758	746	770	708	488	1 215
Remainder of Washington County	757	966	792	1 495	437	627	523	372	219	529
Worked outside MSA of residence	356	385	798	916	302	380	298	289	102	528
Baltimore city	—	7	20	9	—	—	—	6	6	—
Baltimore County	—	35	15	18	11	—	21	10	—	19
Anne Arundel County	—	7	2	12	—	—	—	—	12	—
Remainder of Baltimore, MD MSA	18	7	16	10	—	—	10	—	—	—
Frederick city	57	54	191	233	93	79	43	34	15	92
Remainder of Frederick County	92	25	163	186	46	82	46	92	12	93
Montgomery County	37	24	181	104	39	63	66	50	14	135
Remainder of Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	8	38	47	112	27	6	25	21	27	47
Chombersburg borough, PA	7	5	12	27	—	11	—	17	—	—
Waynesboro borough, PA	—	20	20	5	11	6	18	7	—	—
Remainder of Franklin County, PA	27	68	60	87	39	83	50	22	16	74
Morgan County, WV	—	6	5	18	—	7	—	—	—	—
Martinsburg city, WV	40	13	5	18	—	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Berkeley County, WV	20	20	34	28	10	6	6	—	—	9
Jefferson County, WV	11	5	4	27	—	10	—	—	—	10
Allegheny County	8	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
York County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adams County, PA	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	31	42	12	34	26	21	13	30	—	49

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown city, Washington County—Can.								
	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	2 593	1 769	2 934	3 735	3 051	1 458	194	709	118
Native	2 533	1 734	2 917	3 679	3 025	1 441	188	656	118
Foreign born	60	35	17	56	26	17	6	53	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	11	14	13	—	—	10	—	23	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 306	1 647	2 678	3 491	2 770	1 162	189	656	118
In linguistically isolated households	11	14	13	—	—	39	—	58	—
Speak a language other than English	104	42	97	84	68	31	6	76	5
Do not speak English "very well"	25	22	38	31	17	10	—	52	—
Speak Spanish	23	—	31	—	35	—	—	10	5
Do not speak English "very well"	4	—	15	—	5	—	—	10	—
Linguistically isolated	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	60	—	—	11	—	15	—	22	—
Do not speak English "very well"	14	—	—	5	—	10	—	9	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	22	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	527	335	511	617	610	395	11	155	37
Preprimary school	62	53	60	60	26	71	—	15	—
Public school	58	53	53	42	26	71	—	7	—
Elementary or high school	415	221	404	443	501	279	5	77	31
Public school	403	207	380	424	492	272	—	71	31
College	50	61	47	114	83	45	6	63	6
Public college	50	42	47	81	83	29	—	63	6
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	1 603	1 250	1 904	2 641	1 850	650	149	521	72
Less than 9th grade	145	158	349	422	271	94	18	21	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	483	181	551	518	606	152	12	49	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	469	506	661	912	645	258	46	177	39
Some college, no degree	279	143	205	438	212	68	18	93	28
Associate degree	74	92	85	111	33	37	7	56	—
Bachelor's degree	90	129	35	159	65	26	24	83	5
Graduate or professional degree	63	41	18	81	18	15	24	42	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.8	72.9	52.7	64.4	52.6	62.2	79.9	86.6	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.5	13.6	2.8	9.1	4.5	6.3	32.2	24.0	6.9
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	818	846	892	515	672	1 118	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 491	1 072	1 677	1 081	1 558	2 829	—	894	1 846
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 534	1 563	1 607	1 270	2 537	1 746	1 667	1 407	3 000
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	2 306	1 647	2 678	3 491	2 770	1 162	189	656	118
Same house	1 013	670	1 257	1 583	1 291	494	122	142	47
Different house in United States	1 286	965	1 393	1 896	1 468	662	67	509	71
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	640	439	725	1 127	917	269	22	113	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	262	278	327	368	206	120	16	62	11
Different MSA/PMSEA	264	184	286	273	268	208	7	253	60
Not in an MSA/PMSEA	120	64	55	128	77	65	22	81	—
Abroad	7	12	28	12	11	6	—	5	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	2 593	1 769	2 934	3 735	3 051	1 458	194	709	118
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 010	811	1 769	1 984	1 733	978	96	271	106
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	1 156	728	1 249	1 781	1 310	384	110	371	69
Car, truck, or van	1 002	644	997	1 623	1 101	371	102	371	63
Drove alone	849	545	718	1 319	904	308	79	299	63
Carpooled	153	99	279	304	197	63	23	72	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	13	15	51	29	127	5	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	8	29	14	97	5	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	76	46	132	85	47	8	8	—	6
Other means	33	—	49	—	28	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	32	23	20	44	7	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.10	1.19	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.13	1.14	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.5	21.0	19.3	19.8	16.7	17.6	19.5	23.7	21.6
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	79	48	124	88	107	14	7	48	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	244	144	238	447	330	92	13	55	36
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	353	200	359	452	317	93	42	133	6
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	92	125	100	218	168	49	27	75	7
All other times	356	188	408	532	381	136	21	60	20
Worked in MSA of residence	951	593	1 038	1 439	1 192	334	92	253	55
Hagerstown city	670	346	695	899	666	289	50	127	30
Remainder of Washington County	281	247	343	540	526	45	42	126	25
Worked outside MSA of residence	205	135	211	342	118	50	18	118	14
Baltimore city	12	6	—	11	9	—	—	—	—
Baltimore County	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	9
Anne Arundel County	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Baltimore, MD MSA	13	—	7	6	—	—	7	—	—
Frederick city	56	15	55	98	20	6	—	20	—
Remainder of Frederick County	36	24	7	42	27	17	—	5	5
Montgomery County	21	34	62	65	10	—	5	45	—
Remainder of Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	11	24	7	31	—	—	—	23	—
Chambersburg borough, PA	—	6	—	8	12	—	—	9	—
Waynesboro borough, PA	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Remainder of Franklin County, PA	24	14	26	43	18	7	—	6	—
Morgan County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martinsburg city, WV	—	—	—	7	—	9	—	5	—
Remainder of Berkeley County, WV	8	7	12	16	10	—	6	—	—
Jefferson County, WV	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	—
Allegany County	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
York County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adams County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	6	—	19	—	12	—	—	—	—



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	280	—	109	463	143	495	410	3 293	3 947
Native	280	—	109	463	143	495	401	3 233	3 876
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	60	71
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	237	—	109	438	113	448	410	3 116	3 695
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	—	—	18	8	66	96
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	19	14
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	22	19
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	14
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	70	—	17	93	26	35	16	583	850
Preprimary school	—	—	—	11	10	14	—	71	61
Public school	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	71	48
Elementary or high school	51	—	—	57	9	21	11	376	612
Public school	51	—	—	57	9	17	11	366	589
College	19	—	17	25	7	—	5	136	177
Public college	19	—	10	25	7	—	5	117	149
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	179	—	78	329	94	391	290	2 403	2 653
Less than 9th grade	17	—	6	49	7	80	21	207	223
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14	—	13	41	42	61	100	262	409
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30	—	43	120	29	146	126	1 037	1 165
Some college, no degree	45	—	8	88	7	40	43	455	422
Associate degree	14	—	—	22	9	15	—	76	188
Bachelor's degree	32	—	9	—	—	37	—	172	103
Graduate or professional degree	27	—	8	—	—	12	—	194	143
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.7	—	75.6	72.6	47.9	63.9	58.3	80.5	76.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.0	—	10.3	2.7	—	12.5	—	15.2	9.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	346	—	—	1 043	238	390
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	919	—	—	1 517	1 421	933	667	1 238	1 753
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 500	—	—	1 195	533	1 931	1 385	1 455	1 560
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	237	—	109	438	113	448	410	3 116	3 695
Some house	31	—	79	307	103	331	68	1 706	2 447
Different house in United States	206	—	30	131	10	117	333	1 410	1 235
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	141	—	8	56	—	34	156	420	385
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	57	—	22	66	10	60	109	541	526
Different MSA/PMSA	8	—	—	—	—	11	38	359	162
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	9	—	12	30	90	162
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	13
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	—	—	101	463	143	388	34	3 233	3 947
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	101	393	131	235	29	2 296	3 425
Rural population	280	—	8	—	—	107	376	60	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	268	—	8	—	—	95	15	60	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	140	—	73	224	35	218	47	1 708	1 800
Car, truck, or van	136	—	73	194	35	212	47	1 650	1 748
Drove alone	108	—	43	169	28	165	39	1 423	1 532
Carpooled	28	—	30	25	7	47	8	227	216
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	18	7
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13
Worked at home	4	—	—	9	—	6	—	30	25
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.13	—	—	1.08	1.11	1.15	1.13	1.09	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.8	—	25.8	17.6	16.3	16.2	20.0	18.8	17.3
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	15	—	8	11	13	101	106
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	46	—	13	73	17	85	5	238	420
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	29	—	23	64	10	39	5	619	602
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	18	—	7	9	—	28	—	249	272
All other times	43	—	15	69	—	49	24	471	375
Worked in MSA of residence	112	—	54	189	35	163	31	1 402	1 520
Hagerstown city	63	—	38	105	10	104	21	690	891
Remainder of Washington County	49	—	16	84	25	59	10	712	629
Worked outside MSA of residence	28	—	19	35	—	55	16	306	280
Baltimore city	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baltimore County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anne Arundel County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Remainder of Baltimore, MD MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Frederick city	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	51	65
Remainder of Frederick County	14	—	5	—	—	18	16	75	51
Montgomery County	—	—	7	23	—	—	—	37	40
Remainder of Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	11
Chambersburg borough, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
Waynesboro borough, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Remainder of Franklin County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	20	32
Morgan County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martinsburg city, WV	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	18
Remainder of Berkeley County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	5
Jefferson County, WV	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
York County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adams County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	31	35



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.							
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons .....	2 469	4 225	4 993	5 347	4 448	4 353	3 950	5 907
Native .....	2 352	4 182	4 866	5 309	4 435	4 335	3 942	5 874
Foreign born .....	117	43	127	38	13	18	8	33
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households .....	—	6	13	16	6	—	—	11
Persons 5 years and over .....	2 263	3 913	4 699	4 954	4 169	4 069	3 651	5 635
In linguistically isolated households .....	—	17	13	20	12	—	—	15
Speak a language other than English .....	187	96	228	107	55	57	68	115
Do not speak English "very well" .....	69	50	65	66	12	25	38	53
Speak Spanish .....	80	23	59	23	—	15	50	60
Do not speak English "very well" .....	40	4	36	23	—	—	29	25
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	78	7	32	13	11	6	2	11
Do not speak English "very well" .....	29	—	—	6	—	—	2	11
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	731	1 002	1 061	1 220	933	1 004	848	1 054
Preprimary school .....	51	78	93	66	47	20	66	33
Public school .....	39	50	38	39	38	20	62	19
Elementary or high school .....	466	755	665	944	750	804	680	835
Public school .....	449	641	528	805	696	804	664	784
College .....	214	169	303	210	136	180	102	186
Public college .....	195	137	243	186	120	167	95	168
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over .....	1 395	2 766	3 624	3 429	2 914	2 790	2 500	4 282
Less than 9th grade .....	101	222	427	437	311	373	431	633
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	171	520	440	721	644	494	639	814
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	473	923	928	1 294	1 254	1 381	1 030	1 475
Some college, no degree .....	372	534	743	580	397	237	255	595
Associate degree .....	121	154	242	128	129	115	52	204
Bachelor's degree .....	94	257	496	148	94	93	33	262
Graduate or professional degree .....	63	156	348	121	85	97	60	299
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	80.5	73.2	76.1	66.2	67.2	68.9	57.2	66.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	11.3	14.9	23.3	7.8	6.1	6.8	3.7	13.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	436	144	241	226	212	313	437	311
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 683	1 763	1 077	1 461	1 521	1 361	1 775	1 215
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	2 219	2 040	1 906	2 066	1 933	2 271	1 780	1 890
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over .....	2 263	3 913	4 699	4 954	4 169	4 069	3 651	5 635
Same house .....	854	2 750	2 864	3 114	2 450	2 974	2 197	3 223
Different house in United States .....	1 052	1 163	1 835	1 827	1 719	1 090	1 454	2 408
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	19	191	534	454	421	145	57	557
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	127	530	724	990	677	737	798	1 209
Different MSA/PMSA .....	695	253	358	233	412	143	308	526
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	211	189	219	150	209	65	291	116
Abroad .....	357	—	—	13	—	5	—	4
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population .....	—	670	4 811	2 479	648	—	—	4 353
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	525	3 966	1 724	640	—	—	2 811
Rural population .....	2 469	3 555	182	2 868	3 800	4 353	3 950	1 554
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	855	1 360	21	896	1 322	1 203	1 587	732
On farms .....	—	295	21	110	159	134	55	25
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over .....	1 287	2 084	2 263	2 751	2 222	2 142	1 779	2 767
Car, truck, or van .....	1 055	1 839	2 095	2 520	1 999	2 044	1 593	2 535
Drove alone .....	767	1 633	1 841	2 243	1 691	1 578	1 217	2 209
Carpooled .....	288	206	254	277	308	466	376	326
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	82	5	8	—	—	2	—	23
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	82	—	8	—	—	2	—	23
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked .....	102	52	71	55	43	28	112	121
Other means .....	26	39	12	43	31	6	37	18
Worked at home .....	22	149	77	133	149	62	37	70
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	1.17	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.15	1.16	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	19.0	21.1	17.9	18.4	22.0	27.4	26.0	18.8
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	109	166	115	263	207	195	205	282
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. ....	275	447	378	523	538	691	482	504
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	505	552	735	804	594	452	391	857
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	131	292	399	399	170	201	190	380
All other times .....	245	478	559	629	564	541	474	674
Worked in MSA of residence .....	830	1 550	1 896	2 396	1 827	1 796	1 326	2 337
Hagerstown city .....	81	707	972	1 053	725	670	166	797
Remainder of Washington County .....	749	843	924	1 343	1 102	1 126	1 160	1 540
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	457	534	367	355	395	346	453	430
Baltimore city .....	—	—	7	7	—	—	2	12
Baltimore County .....	15	—	35	—	—	7	14	10
Anne Arundel County .....	—	—	7	7	—	—	5	3
Remainder of Baltimore, MD MSA .....	4	21	—	—	—	6	4	15
Frederick city .....	30	52	54	32	95	41	64	29
Remainder of Frederick County .....	128	82	25	79	28	55	31	39
Montgomery County .....	26	64	19	49	84	43	33	101
Remainder of Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA .....	29	33	38	16	31	40	29	36
Chambersburg borough, PA .....	7	6	5	25	13	7	—	16
Waynesboro borough, PA .....	52	88	20	—	15	—	—	—
Remainder of Franklin County, PA .....	77	93	68	82	53	62	27	34
Morgantown city, WV .....	—	11	6	—	—	15	97	2
Martinsburg city, WV .....	—	—	13	7	14	11	8	44
Remainder of Berkeley County, WV .....	—	25	14	5	46	9	15	57
Jefferson County, WV .....	—	6	5	16	7	—	7	—
Allegheny County .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	2
York County, PA .....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Adams County, PA .....	30	14	9	11	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere .....	52	39	42	19	9	50	81	28

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	5 356	5 565	3 938	7 343	6 100	4 780	5 586	2 448
Native	5 301	5 443	3 882	7 246	6 035	4 760	5 548	2 434
Foreign born	55	122	56	97	65	20	38	14
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	12	—	7	—	7	—
Persons 5 years and over	5 018	5 565	3 731	6 786	5 714	4 481	5 215	2 285
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	12	—	7	—	7	—
Speak a language other than English	204	491	113	176	168	87	149	44
Do not speak English "very well"	55	111	67	43	32	24	49	10
Speak Spanish	68	166	40	72	65	25	44	17
Do not speak English "very well"	7	47	31	24	—	9	21	7
Linguistically isolated	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	19	3	24	—	3	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	3	12	—	3	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 266	1 374	881	1 764	1 376	1 003	1 308	516
Preprimary school	81	27	9	56	65	44	123	41
Public school	47	27	7	33	32	30	69	30
Elementary or high school	943	890	623	1 160	1 067	776	933	385
Public school	848	749	550	1 073	963	711	836	373
College	242	457	249	548	244	183	252	90
Public college	180	391	222	449	207	152	224	83
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	3 531	3 897	2 684	4 958	3 982	3 298	3 717	1 651
Less than 9th grade	323	480	105	342	449	527	417	188
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	620	1 273	347	719	667	496	632	279
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 322	1 336	1 241	1 752	1 468	1 266	1 390	721
Same college, no degree	605	545	445	843	567	484	541	253
Associate degree	199	117	207	428	279	147	161	71
Bachelor's degree	309	85	186	559	309	219	317	77
Graduate or professional degree	156	61	153	315	243	159	259	62
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.3	55.0	83.2	78.6	72.0	69.0	71.8	71.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.2	3.7	12.6	17.6	13.9	11.5	15.5	8.4
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	265	—	149	209	84	302	343	132
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 185	3 000	1 289	1 420	1 441	1 263	1 420	1 585
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 924	1 000	1 779	1 884	1 973	2 089	1 684	1 799
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	5 018	5 565	3 731	6 786	5 714	4 481	5 215	2 285
Same house	2 916	1 452	1 996	4 031	3 209	2 582	3 680	1 304
Different house in United States	2 102	4 100	1 694	2 710	2 490	1 878	1 499	971
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	370	155	431	655	364	248	60	141
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 152	110	594	899	1 184	703	466	366
Different MSA/PMSA	361	3 666	528	982	751	821	869	399
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	219	169	141	174	191	106	104	65
Abroad	—	13	41	45	15	21	36	10
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	—	—	3 417	6 256	1 784	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	2 121	4 194	1 204	—	—	—
Rural population	5 356	5 565	521	1 087	4 316	4 780	5 586	2 448
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 104	—	275	397	1 300	2 260	1 515	1 222
On farms	260	—	—	—	24	129	303	90
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	2 849	—	2 220	3 779	2 946	2 299	2 777	1 244
Car, truck, or van	2 618	—	2 092	3 651	2 788	2 134	2 406	1 180
Drove alone	2 233	—	1 766	3 254	2 245	1 720	1 841	942
Carpooled	385	—	326	397	543	414	565	238
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	23	13	4	19	113	2
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	17	9	4	—	25	2
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	19	85	—
Walked	88	—	34	23	87	34	37	13
Other means	14	—	34	18	12	21	10	5
Worked at home	129	—	37	74	55	91	211	44
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	—	1.09	1.07	1.13	1.12	1.16	1.13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.0	—	22.6	21.4	26.5	26.9	36.4	34.8
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	336	—	238	199	358	281	449	203
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	650	—	309	844	800	559	622	307
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	826	—	663	1 146	740	704	667	290
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	339	—	348	679	311	203	233	102
All other times	569	—	625	837	682	461	595	298
Worked in MSA of residence	2 333	—	1 540	2 877	1 775	1 374	1 122	729
Hagerstown city	951	—	874	1 407	766	427	239	225
Remainder of Washington County	1 382	—	666	1 470	1 009	947	883	504
Worked outside MSA of residence	516	—	680	902	1 171	925	1 655	515
Baltimore city	18	—	20	9	4	16	5	19
Baltimore County	25	—	15	9	46	3	11	—
Anne Arundel County	8	—	2	12	18	—	—	10
Remainder of Baltimore, MD MSA	16	—	16	10	34	7	9	18
Frederick city	117	—	171	233	221	282	397	103
Remainder of Frederick County	52	—	158	181	339	200	334	76
Montgomery County	73	—	136	104	269	251	491	111
Remainder of Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	100	—	24	112	61	114	250	93
Chambersburg borough, PA	5	—	3	27	—	—	—	—
Waynesboro borough, PA	6	—	15	5	67	2	—	—
Remainder of Franklin County, PA	28	—	54	87	46	2	6	8
Morgan County, WV	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Martinsburg city, WV	15	—	—	18	13	20	39	3
Remainder of Berkeley County, WV	25	—	34	28	3	12	8	10
Jefferson County, WV	—	—	4	27	3	2	67	44
Allegany County	—	—	11	6	9	—	2	2
York County, PA	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Adams County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	28	—	12	34	35	14	36	18



**Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Washington County						
	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 9
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over .....	96 806	96 806	27 887	2 457	2 813	2 859	3 658	2 004	1 827	2 717
In labor force .....	59 369	59 369	17 464	1 655	1 813	1 716	2 602	1 287	1 035	1 461
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	61.3	61.3	62.6	67.4	64.5	60.0	71.1	64.2	56.7	53.8
Civilian labor force .....	58 586	58 586	17 392	1 649	1 806	1 716	2 602	1 276	1 026	1 461
Employed .....	56 191	56 191	16 644	1 631	1 780	1 684	2 546	1 199	960	1 371
Unemployed .....	2 395	2 395	748	18	26	32	56	77	66	90
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.1	4.1	4.3	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.2	6.0	6.4	6.2
Not in labor force .....	37 437	37 437	10 423	802	1 000	1 143	1 056	717	792	1 256
Institutionalized persons .....	7 328	7 328	618	—	174	140	—	138	85	312
Enrolled in school .....	2 718	2 718	674	75	72	68	40	31	41	71
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	13 922	13 922	4 784	511	461	523	423	292	379	290
Females 16 years and over .....	48 124	48 124	15 342	1 386	1 493	1 526	1 941	1 123	1 057	1 311
In labor force .....	26 373	26 373	8 092	835	817	754	1 265	616	491	634
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	54.8	54.8	52.7	60.2	54.7	49.4	65.2	54.9	46.5	48.4
Civilian labor force .....	26 253	26 253	8 092	835	817	754	1 265	616	491	634
Employed .....	25 196	25 196	7 749	817	804	744	1 240	589	458	602
Unemployed .....	1 057	1 057	343	18	13	10	25	27	33	32
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.0	4.0	4.2	2.2	1.6	1.3	2.0	4.4	6.7	5.0
With own children under 6 years .....	6 804	6 804	2 284	147	144	157	315	212	163	248
In labor force .....	4 137	4 137	1 235	98	97	87	206	132	96	132
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	7 919	7 919	2 444	232	237	185	273	208	120	259
In labor force .....	5 982	5 982	1 716	210	217	156	195	168	68	148
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	9 446	9 446	3 260	247	197	229	497	308	208	325
All parents present in household in labor force .....	5 390	5 390	1 639	156	151	123	301	182	109	144
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	17 096	17 096	4 676	400	450	402	565	435	231	459
All parents present in household in labor force .....	11 993	11 993	3 159	322	385	285	412	347	124	219
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	6 273	6 273	1 671	156	139	193	225	124	41	230
Not enrolled in school .....	2 066	2 066	670	26	53	38	59	78	20	126
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	715	715	265	14	7	1	24	33	14	63
Not high school graduate .....	874	874	298	—	18	1	48	43	7	73
Employed .....	380	380	119	—	18	—	24	19	—	25
Unemployed .....	83	83	55	—	—	—	—	10	—	24
Not in labor force .....	411	411	124	—	—	1	24	14	7	24
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	56 191	56 191	16 644	1 631	1 780	1 684	2 546	1 199	960	1 371
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	5 312	5 312	1 382	302	202	113	131	94	75	51
Professional specialty occupations .....	5 929	5 929	1 542	302	288	169	158	68	73	66
Technicians and related support occupations .....	1 708	1 708	500	37	84	42	76	51	33	24
Sales occupations .....	5 928	5 928	2 046	207	278	191	308	172	123	112
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	9 040	9 040	2 748	299	349	278	494	205	164	208
Private household occupations .....	176	176	67	—	12	2	8	6	—	11
Protective service occupations .....	1 773	1 773	503	35	41	75	56	49	57	33
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	6 367	6 367	2 299	144	141	245	390	124	96	208
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	1 322	1 322	152	15	—	22	7	—	12	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	8 066	8 066	2 075	154	168	215	423	160	145	196
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	4 307	4 307	1 181	40	83	107	130	147	79	178
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	3 291	3 291	1 070	50	78	145	159	79	33	122
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	2 972	2 972	1 079	46	56	80	206	44	70	140
Construction .....	5 966	5 966	1 560	102	63	227	274	85	92	142
Manufacturing .....	10 096	10 096	2 857	239	374	304	445	264	136	285
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	4 326	4 326	1 247	99	136	110	172	70	69	79
Wholesale and retail trade .....	12 080	12 080	4 130	347	408	384	735	346	182	381
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	3 270	3 270	998	100	114	66	187	52	75	76
Business and repair services .....	1 828	1 828	611	20	61	85	101	40	63	93
Professional and related services .....	11 151	11 151	3 188	539	410	288	385	177	209	179
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	56 191	56 191	16 644	1 631	1 780	1 684	2 546	1 199	960	1 371
Private wage and salary workers .....	43 164	43 164	13 559	1 291	1 356	1 323	2 130	979	713	1 198
Government workers .....	9 230	9 230	2 394	237	364	273	287	159	199	155
Local government workers .....	4 032	4 032	1 025	141	183	112	93	49	70	44
Self-employed workers .....	3 519	3 519	649	83	51	82	122	61	48	18
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	66 018	66 018	18 584	1 717	1 970	1 832	2 746	1 364	1 108	1 845
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	52 574	52 574	14 914	1 319	1 618	1 448	2 134	1 134	924	1 453
50 to 52 weeks .....	39 447	39 447	11 016	990	1 226	1 187	1 798	792	558	892
40 to 49 weeks .....	5 380	5 380	1 702	170	148	124	191	149	184	173
27 to 39 weeks .....	2 685	2 685	826	62	78	73	34	83	92	148
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	7 178	7 178	1 982	240	150	237	326	144	109	169
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	73 066	73 066	21 898	1 856	2 131	2 154	3 177	1 544	1 329	2 100
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	3 245	3 245	1 174	12	108	96	109	116	49	179
With a mobility limitation .....	1 466	1 466	476	12	64	23	76	13	49	82
In labor force .....	324	324	126	—	28	6	34	13	—	10
With a self-care limitation .....	2 515	2 515	903	8	72	73	56	116	25	123
With a work disability .....	5 781	5 781	2 246	117	167	157	228	96	174	311
In labor force .....	2 316	2 316	822	73	70	50	83	57	71	66
Prevented from working .....	2 982	2 982	1 270	40	88	89	128	34	83	223
No work disability .....	67 285	67 285	19 652	1 739	1 964	1 997	2 949	1 448	1 155	1 789
In labor force .....	54 670	54 670	16 096	1 504	1 696	1 624	2 461	1 200	930	1 380
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	15 629	15 629	5 299	595	501	565	481	311	404	305
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	3 028	3 028	1 181	104	87	105	90	32	99	76
With a mobility limitation .....	2 267	2 267	872	71	53	95	56	26	67	53
With a self-care limitation .....	1 743	1 743	645	72	75	47	55	15	52	37
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers .....	4 423	4 423	1 676	116	117	202	187	114	175	136
Mean family income (dollars) .....	19 077	19 077	15 242	39 316	33 605	21 382	9 421	14 324	13 340	11 066
1 worker .....	8 637	8 637	2 582	204	212	287	318	229	198	230
Mean family income (dollars) .....	30 757	30 757	26 650	61 670	57 894	25 797	19 423	22 377	24 885	15 176
2 or more workers .....	19 521	19 521	5 170	527	638	504	688	375	312	513
Mean family income (dollars) .....	47 223	47 223	40 753	50 125	51 074	45 299	37 303	35 064	43 361	33 565



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Con.				Hagerstown city, Washington County					
	Tract 10.01	Tract 103	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	3 622	4 256	3 759	5 932	2 252	2 813	2 750	2 322	1 752	3 281
In labor force	2 265	2 494	2 728	3 978	1 509	1 813	1 643	1 528	878	2 378
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.5	58.6	72.6	67.1	67.0	64.5	59.7	65.8	50.1	72.5
Civilian labor force	2 265	2 494	2 693	3 920	1 503	1 806	1 643	1 525	878	2 378
Employed	2 147	2 430	2 588	3 810	1 491	1 780	1 611	1 422	820	2 322
Unemployed	118	64	105	110	12	26	32	103	58	56
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	2.6	3.9	2.8	.8	1.4	1.9	6.8	6.6	2.4
Not in labor force	1 357	1 762	1 031	1 954	743	1 000	1 107	794	874	903
Institutionalized persons	—	213	—	4	—	174	140	—	11	—
Enrolled in school	121	166	69	198	65	72	68	26	71	40
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	684	801	539	888	477	461	499	317	389	339
Females 16 years and over	2 031	2 344	1 923	3 209	1 272	1 493	1 468	1 238	1 033	1 759
In labor force	1 074	1 113	1 228	1 850	755	817	719	691	424	1 162
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.9	47.5	63.9	57.7	59.4	54.7	49.0	55.8	41.0	66.1
Civilian labor force	1 074	1 113	1 214	1 825	755	817	719	691	424	1 162
Employed	1 016	1 095	1 155	1 776	743	804	709	654	404	1 137
Unemployed	58	18	59	49	12	13	10	37	20	25
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	1.6	4.9	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	5.4	4.7	2.2
With own children under 6 years	344	251	224	443	124	144	157	193	167	286
In labor force	172	152	168	276	80	97	87	126	40	177
With own children 6 to 17 years only	295	319	325	596	214	237	185	232	66	244
In labor force	252	227	237	413	192	217	156	162	49	175
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	546	364	309	623	204	197	229	225	204	458
All parents present in household in labor force	230	227	218	369	120	151	123	126	50	262
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	662	670	647	1 037	359	450	402	446	317	509
All parents present in household in labor force	483	432	488	686	281	385	285	313	142	366
Persons 16 to 19 years	206	240	178	458	130	139	176	156	131	216
Not enrolled in school	46	36	42	100	19	53	38	78	70	59
Unemployed or not in labor force	25	4	14	17	7	7	1	30	46	24
Not high school graduate	7	10	18	8	—	18	1	31	40	48
Employed	—	10	9	8	—	18	—	4	—	24
Unemployed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Not in labor force	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	23	36	24
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 147	2 430	2 588	3 810	1 491	1 780	1 611	1 422	820	2 322
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	288	366	294	437	283	202	105	23	40	122
Professional specialty occupations	246	466	342	555	259	288	161	59	77	146
Technicians and related support occupations	63	35	67	182	24	84	42	31	20	61
Sales occupations	273	398	377	434	201	278	181	141	49	281
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	413	307	432	659	284	349	258	154	153	464
Private household occupations	7	10	6	5	—	12	2	22	6	8
Protective service occupations	81	48	110	123	24	41	75	31	13	47
Service occupations, except protective and household	186	238	212	288	140	141	238	312	192	344
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	24	27	45	15	—	17	11	34	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	199	260	306	521	140	168	208	212	67	380
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	160	133	163	248	40	83	107	170	71	107
Transportation and material moving occupations	127	77	136	134	42	78	137	95	41	159
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	104	68	116	179	39	56	80	161	57	196
Construction	126	173	280	221	96	63	204	152	87	252
Manufacturing	419	386	477	639	231	374	279	316	133	385
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	224	164	167	359	85	136	110	114	38	162
Wholesale and retail trade	481	579	595	784	320	408	377	321	201	666
Finance, insurance, and real estate	203	182	182	268	95	114	66	62	63	181
Business and repair services	50	68	49	154	20	61	85	42	6	75
Professional and related services	370	649	484	957	479	410	280	196	209	375
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 147	2 430	2 588	3 810	1 491	1 780	1 611	1 422	820	2 322
Private wage and salary workers	1 666	1 812	2 015	2 791	1 188	1 356	1 260	1 187	725	1 962
Government workers	385	330	456	799	200	364	263	180	73	266
Local government workers	163	171	206	337	136	183	112	84	39	93
Self-employed workers	86	258	113	211	83	51	82	55	22	87
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 501	2 708	2 855	4 314	1 564	1 970	1 759	1 583	982	2 509
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 904	2 140	2 365	3 366	1 189	1 618	1 397	1 281	797	1 957
50 to 52 weeks	1 542	1 621	1 850	2 657	884	1 226	1 136	916	557	1 645
40 to 49 weeks	139	285	239	327	157	148	124	173	70	167
27 to 39 weeks	75	74	93	130	62	78	73	52	67	34
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	343	330	310	477	224	150	220	191	92	303
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 827	3 102	3 105	4 922	1 685	2 131	2 069	2 002	1 321	2 884
With a mobility or self-care limitation	97	146	88	155	4	108	96	276	120	86
With a mobility limitation	43	48	35	93	—	64	23	44	44	53
In labor force	10	—	17	18	—	28	6	8	—	34
With a self-care limitation	69	115	79	94	4	72	73	269	112	33
With a work disability	200	124	146	313	99	167	157	303	218	205
In labor force	78	46	86	121	63	70	50	130	45	83
Prevented from working	92	43	46	168	32	88	89	136	160	105
No work disability	2 627	2 978	2 959	4 609	1 586	1 964	1 912	1 699	1 103	2 679
In labor force	2 076	2 319	2 538	3 739	1 368	1 696	1 551	1 395	802	2 237
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	795	941	619	948	561	501	541	317	420	397
With a mobility or self-care limitation	109	173	118	151	97	87	101	82	163	54
With a mobility limitation	100	140	71	73	64	53	95	73	102	32
With a self-care limitation	31	94	61	120	72	75	43	26	122	31
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	325	179	161	279	108	117	189	90	112	154
Mean family income (dollars)	15 442	37 086	22 934	22 965	38 472	33 605	21 541	9 474	5 071	6 597
1 worker	378	508	346	559	187	212	287	269	192	235
Mean family income (dollars)	24 957	42 398	32 389	34 777	63 616	57 894	25 797	17 462	15 295	16 776
2 or more workers	770	812	847	1 396	478	638	491	427	164	644
Mean family income (dollars)	43 793	60 172	49 010	54 711	49 584	51 074	45 063	32 630	24 319	35 625

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown city, Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over .....	1 900	1 406	2 335	3 084	2 321	822	189	573	87
In labor force .....	1 252	776	1 356	1 903	1 414	444	110	391	69
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	65.9	55.2	58.1	61.7	60.9	54.0	58.2	68.2	79.3
Civilian labor force .....	1 241	767	1 341	1 894	1 414	444	110	386	62
Employed .....	1 164	742	1 234	1 793	1 324	393	110	376	62
Unemployed .....	77	25	107	101	90	51	—	10	—
Percent of civilian labor force .....	6.2	3.3	8.0	5.3	6.4	11.5	—	2.6	—
Not in labor force .....	648	630	979	1 181	907	378	79	182	18
Institutionalized persons .....	138	85	42	28	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school .....	31	41	49	71	62	58	11	9	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	255	307	499	679	290	109	56	102	5
Females 16 years and over .....	1 062	832	1 338	1 620	1 227	542	120	294	44
In labor force .....	609	371	646	812	613	215	56	176	26
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	57.3	44.6	48.3	50.1	50.0	39.7	46.7	59.9	59.1
Civilian labor force .....	609	371	646	812	613	215	56	176	26
Employed .....	582	360	579	772	581	176	56	166	26
Unemployed .....	27	11	67	40	32	39	—	10	—
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.4	3.0	10.4	4.9	5.2	18.1	—	5.7	—
With own children under 6 years .....	195	109	159	276	248	180	5	41	—
In labor force .....	132	60	67	165	132	47	—	25	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	208	115	166	160	239	113	6	51	8
In labor force .....	168	63	132	146	139	70	6	33	8
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	278	155	257	306	325	349	5	68	—
All parents present in household in labor force .....	182	74	102	183	144	76	—	46	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	426	210	364	363	435	291	5	68	31
All parents present in household in labor force .....	347	103	242	282	212	124	5	41	31
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	124	28	159	122	201	60	16	7	6
Not enrolled in school .....	78	7	84	54	101	24	5	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	33	7	25	23	38	24	—	—	—
Not high school graduate .....	43	7	31	11	57	6	5	—	—
Employed .....	19	—	24	—	25	—	5	—	—
Unemployed .....	10	—	7	—	24	6	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	14	7	—	11	8	—	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 164	742	1 234	1 793	1 324	393	110	376	62
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	87	69	49	206	51	22	42	81	—
Professional specialty occupations .....	68	56	59	181	66	7	27	77	11
Technicians and related support occupations .....	51	28	35	70	24	15	8	7	—
Sales occupations .....	172	108	116	217	107	104	14	71	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	205	133	179	245	203	75	6	36	4
Private household occupations .....	6	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	49	43	63	63	33	7	—	14	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	124	90	241	239	192	28	5	7	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	6	22	13	22	—	—	5	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	150	89	179	210	196	48	—	23	5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	147	88	87	92	178	39	—	7	5
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	61	14	92	172	114	31	—	26	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	44	58	112	85	127	17	8	22	17
Construction .....	78	48	160	201	129	40	—	50	—
Manufacturing .....	254	83	173	217	272	68	6	49	17
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	70	58	106	220	79	44	7	18	—
Wholesale and retail trade .....	338	143	342	399	376	127	27	79	6
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	52	75	33	88	76	40	16	37	—
Business and repair services .....	30	58	41	66	93	19	—	15	—
Professional and related services .....	177	163	200	385	163	39	21	56	35
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 164	742	1 234	1 793	1 324	393	110	376	62
Private wage and salary workers .....	954	567	1 034	1 396	1 167	359	65	285	54
Government workers .....	159	144	164	295	139	22	39	78	8
Local government workers .....	49	34	65	132	37	22	6	25	8
Self-employed workers .....	51	31	36	102	18	12	6	13	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	1 319	823	1 399	2 004	1 557	501	127	405	82
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 089	699	1 164	1 607	1 223	351	121	357	64
50 to 52 weeks .....	757	434	749	1 207	829	262	77	291	46
40 to 49 weeks .....	149	130	147	221	155	6	14	41	—
27 to 39 weeks .....	73	71	119	82	90	25	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	144	81	98	196	153	66	6	48	10
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	1 477	991	1 728	2 284	2 016	664	121	450	75
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	109	37	87	51	173	20	—	7	—
With a mobility limitation .....	13	37	77	23	76	11	—	7	—
In labor force .....	13	—	27	—	10	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	109	13	39	40	123	9	—	7	—
With a work disability .....	91	151	234	273	299	35	—	14	—
In labor force .....	57	71	82	88	66	17	—	—	—
Prevented from working .....	29	66	144	185	211	11	—	14	—
No work disability .....	1 386	840	1 494	2 011	1 717	629	121	436	75
In labor force .....	1 165	682	1 215	1 744	1 333	378	98	370	62
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	274	321	550	763	305	158	68	118	5
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	32	75	185	158	76	20	18	28	5
With a mobility limitation .....	26	48	139	130	53	20	12	20	5
With a self-care limitation .....	15	34	109	62	37	—	6	8	5
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers .....	99	152	136	185	136	164	4	30	—
Mean family income (dollars) .....	14 553	12 367	8 537	16 548	11 066	7 310	54 045	16 246	—
1 worker .....	212	153	215	230	220	7	—	22	—
Mean family income (dollars) .....	22 133	23 412	22 414	23 337	14 326	18 622	27 520	55 850	—
2 or more workers .....	367	217	382	547	491	141	18	131	34
Mean family income (dollars) .....	34 625	47 762	39 246	37 649	33 443	41 141	63 551	58 154	52 229



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	205	—	109	377	104	421	396	2 800	3 105
In labor force	146	—	73	224	35	259	47	1 821	1 950
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.2	—	67.0	59.4	33.7	61.5	11.9	65.0	62.8
Civilian labor force	146	—	73	224	35	259	47	1 821	1 945
Employed	140	—	73	224	35	218	47	1 754	1 840
Unemployed	6	—	—	—	—	41	—	67	105
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	—	—	—	—	15.8	—	3.7	5.4
Not in labor force	59	—	36	153	69	162	349	979	1 155
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	312	—	—
Enrolled in school	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	63	124
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	34	—	24	84	37	72	—	575	530
Females 16 years and over	114	—	58	182	61	225	84	1 489	1 664
In labor force	80	—	35	103	7	120	21	859	906
Percent of females 16 years and over	70.2	—	60.3	56.6	11.5	53.3	25.0	57.7	54.4
Civilian labor force	80	—	35	103	7	120	21	859	901
Employed	74	—	35	103	7	98	21	840	849
Unemployed	6	—	—	—	—	22	—	19	52
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	—	—	—	—	18.3	—	2.2	5.8
With own children under 6 years	23	—	—	29	17	54	—	164	239
In labor force	18	—	—	29	—	36	—	125	121
With own children 6 to 17 years only	18	—	—	29	—	5	20	182	272
In labor force	18	—	—	20	—	5	9	182	199
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	43	—	—	39	30	53	—	197	312
All parents present in household in labor force	36	—	—	39	—	35	—	154	125
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	41	—	—	56	9	21	24	371	595
All parents present in household in labor force	41	—	—	46	—	21	7	359	361
Persons 16 to 19 years	26	—	17	9	—	13	29	146	197
Not enrolled in school	7	—	—	—	—	13	25	22	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	—	—	—	7	25	1	11
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	14
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	5
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	140	—	73	224	35	218	47	1 754	1 840
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	19	—	8	9	7	6	—	266	219
Professional specialty occupations	43	—	8	12	—	17	—	239	239
Technicians and related support occupations	13	—	—	15	—	5	—	48	59
Sales occupations	6	—	10	27	—	15	5	169	176
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	15	—	20	30	—	31	5	338	367
Private household occupations	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	7	—
Protective service occupations	11	—	—	9	—	14	—	74	46
Service occupations, except protective and household	4	—	7	46	—	6	16	158	200
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14	—	7	43	10	56	—	151	233
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	23	—	31	—	121	137
Transportation and material moving occupations	8	—	8	—	18	19	8	96	110
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	—	—	10	—	12	13	87	49
Construction	6	—	23	22	7	44	13	86	80
Manufacturing	8	—	25	60	10	53	13	351	401
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	14	—	—	10	—	11	—	180	168
Wholesale and retail trade	27	—	7	69	8	39	5	354	391
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	163	78
Business and repair services	—	—	—	26	10	5	—	31	91
Professional and related services	60	—	8	10	—	46	16	331	430
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	140	—	73	224	35	218	47	1 754	1 840
Private wage and salary workers	103	—	63	168	25	146	31	1 307	1 385
Government workers	37	—	10	21	—	55	16	363	351
Local government workers	5	—	—	—	—	36	7	141	188
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	35	10	17	—	74	104
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	153	—	73	237	45	285	288	2 000	2 080
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	130	—	51	177	45	225	230	1 553	1 730
50 to 52 weeks	106	—	51	153	35	124	63	1 280	1 350
40 to 49 weeks	13	—	—	24	—	54	18	133	152
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	—	10	21	58	50	126
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	16	—	17	23	—	28	16	277	178
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	171	—	85	293	67	338	84	2 163	2 523
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	—	—	23	7	12	6	77	91
With a mobility limitation	8	—	—	23	—	12	6	32	69
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	17
With a self-care limitation	4	—	—	23	7	12	—	60	58
With a work disability	18	—	—	23	5	23	12	165	207
In labor force	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	97
Prevented from working	8	—	—	23	5	17	12	81	94
Na work disability	153	—	85	270	62	315	72	1 998	2 316
In labor force	136	—	73	224	35	248	47	1 698	1 801
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	34	—	24	84	37	83	—	637	577
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	—	4	36	—	24	—	89	65
With a mobility limitation	7	—	—	24	—	19	—	80	53
With a self-care limitation	—	—	4	24	—	18	—	31	32
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers	8	—	13	33	15	23	—	161	204
Mean family income (dollars)	50 706	—	19 058	22 597	12 813	19 770	—	23 726	20 965
1 worker	17	—	—	83	17	45	10	237	339
Mean family income (dollars)	40 269	—	—	26 916	25 421	29 892	33 880	28 725	30 414
2 or more workers	49	—	13	44	8	95	22	629	629
Mean family income (dollars)	55 410	—	54 205	61 867	55 200	33 309	36 291	44 388	49 662



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.							
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over .....	1 869	3 216	4 067	4 100	3 469	3 364	3 008	4 907
In labor force .....	1 372	2 173	2 384	2 927	2 345	2 232	1 956	2 904
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	73.4	67.6	58.6	71.4	67.6	66.3	65.0	59.2
Civilian labor force .....	832	2 149	2 384	2 913	2 345	2 232	1 941	2 902
Employed .....	768	2 087	2 320	2 759	2 256	2 179	1 812	2 791
Unemployed .....	64	62	64	154	89	53	129	111
Percent of civilian labor force .....	7.7	2.9	2.7	5.3	3.8	2.4	6.6	3.8
Not in labor force .....	497	1 043	1 683	1 173	1 124	1 132	1 052	2 003
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	213	10	—	—	—	271
Enrolled in school .....	115	74	155	100	129	128	107	125
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	172	453	745	519	360	405	470	997
Females 16 years and over .....	799	1 700	2 224	2 073	1 770	1 699	1 555	2 703
In labor force .....	457	970	1 057	1 292	978	927	829	1 311
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	57.2	57.1	47.5	62.3	55.3	54.6	53.3	48.5
Civilian labor force .....	400	962	1 057	1 292	978	927	829	1 311
Employed .....	361	943	1 039	1 220	934	899	766	1 262
Unemployed .....	39	19	18	72	44	28	63	49
Percent of civilian labor force .....	9.8	2.0	1.7	5.6	4.5	3.0	7.6	3.7
With own children under 6 years .....	167	268	246	291	252	244	225	244
In labor force .....	106	146	152	177	160	151	156	175
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	213	306	313	406	348	347	326	371
In labor force .....	139	235	221	326	222	227	239	298
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	232	406	359	411	342	308	354	322
All parents present in household in labor force .....	130	197	227	250	194	200	243	214
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	449	714	665	945	692	763	667	795
All parents present in household in labor force .....	308	535	427	673	368	496	480	577
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	186	247	224	342	214	255	247	278
Not enrolled in school .....	53	83	31	125	64	61	101	63
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	14	—	4	20	13	7	30	18
Not high school graduate .....	10	31	5	56	14	—	52	19
Employed .....	10	31	5	36	8	—	32	14
Unemployed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5
Not in labor force .....	—	—	—	20	6	—	5	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	768	2 087	2 320	2 759	2 256	2 179	1 812	2 791
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	68	253	324	252	154	152	135	292
Professional specialty occupations .....	40	241	439	189	177	108	57	353
Technicians and related support occupations .....	21	82	27	81	50	47	51	50
Sales occupations .....	81	220	384	258	216	179	171	269
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	128	293	301	519	318	333	175	428
Private household occupations .....	—	15	10	11	—	4	3	5
Protective service occupations .....	16	37	48	79	131	91	69	54
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	76	251	233	300	251	228	229	320
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	11	131	24	93	92	82	54	32
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	167	225	260	397	462	384	320	434
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	44	156	133	212	158	236	263	292
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	43	89	77	219	157	175	126	135
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	73	94	60	149	90	160	159	127
Construction .....	134	241	173	342	315	274	235	186
Manufacturing .....	143	307	380	435	394	464	487	590
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	22	132	157	242	207	207	98	260
Wholesale and retail trade .....	138	404	552	617	475	499	400	665
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	53	106	53	166	83	78	97	185
Business and repair services .....	21	50	68	79	93	55	70	48
Professional and related services .....	138	497	628	449	370	310	201	537
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	768	2 087	2 320	2 759	2 256	2 179	1 812	2 791
Private wage and salary workers .....	551	1 512	1 747	2 165	1 677	1 611	1 420	2 215
Government workers .....	157	321	291	329	345	389	265	453
Local government workers .....	9	143	165	138	117	162	135	196
Self-employed workers .....	60	230	252	238	197	159	116	113
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	1 439	2 292	2 581	3 111	2 506	2 407	2 008	3 054
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 167	1 777	2 019	2 427	1 953	1 946	1 587	2 523
50 to 52 weeks .....	858	1 447	1 544	1 914	1 631	1 531	1 082	1 920
40 to 49 weeks .....	148	189	271	207	149	180	174	308
27 to 39 weeks .....	51	21	74	159	59	78	134	78
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	86	324	324	359	346	283	223	312
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	1 135	2 697	2 981	3 446	3 027	2 904	2 471	3 517
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	52	149	146	100	181	146	92	110
With a mobility limitation .....	21	80	48	82	69	42	37	54
In labor force .....	6	18	—	23	—	5	7	17
With a self-care limitation .....	31	124	115	76	153	130	68	72
With a work disability .....	55	226	124	236	240	162	241	263
In labor force .....	23	117	52	113	64	53	86	140
Prevented from working .....	32	90	43	101	140	87	126	112
No work disability .....	1 080	2 471	2 857	3 210	2 787	2 742	2 230	3 254
In labor force .....	787	1 996	2 221	2 689	2 207	2 124	1 805	2 651
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	194	495	873	630	442	460	522	1 117
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	44	107	155	131	101	111	131	164
With a mobility limitation .....	36	98	128	131	72	74	73	123
With a self-care limitation .....	30	31	88	24	64	69	93	105
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers .....	46	172	175	171	109	122	145	274
Mean family income (dollars) .....	20 751	16 228	36 699	19 379	13 515	14, 105	9 532	28 064
1 worker .....	150	340	501	341	377	323	304	427
Mean family income (dollars) .....	28 029	34 426	42 606	34 135	29 762	29 293	21 277	32 334
2 or more workers .....	410	735	794	1 022	809	784	659	970
Mean family income (dollars) .....	37 105	49 615	60 095	48 595	44 991	43 977	38 208	46 792

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over .....	4 146	5 565	3 186	5 845	4 662	3 761	4 310	1 927
In labor force .....	2 969	—	2 337	3 909	3 207	2 370	2 930	1 335
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	71.6	—	73.4	66.9	68.8	63.0	68.0	69.3
Civilian labor force .....	2 961	—	2 307	3 858	3 201	2 362	2 922	1 335
Employed .....	2 901	—	2 212	3 748	2 991	2 312	2 811	1 269
Unemployed .....	60	—	95	110	210	50	111	66
Percent of civilian labor force .....	2.0	—	4.1	2.9	6.6	2.1	3.8	4.9
Not in labor force .....	1 177	5 565	849	1 936	1 455	1 391	1 380	592
Institutionalized persons .....	—	5 565	—	4	—	335	—	—
Enrolled in school .....	193	—	60	198	161	99	162	32
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	438	—	437	883	632	520	494	257
Females 16 years and over .....	2 042	15	1 629	3 165	2 325	2 071	2 188	947
In labor force .....	1 243	—	1 052	1 824	1 350	1 088	1 255	517
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	60.9	—	64.6	57.6	58.1	52.5	57.4	54.6
Civilian labor force .....	1 235	—	1 038	1 799	1 350	1 085	1 255	517
Employed .....	1 204	—	989	1 750	1 279	1 062	1 215	497
Unemployed .....	31	—	49	49	71	23	40	20
Percent of civilian labor force .....	2.5	—	4.7	2.7	5.3	2.1	3.2	3.9
With own children under 6 years .....	277	—	183	443	357	278	359	160
In labor force .....	181	—	143	276	235	194	210	111
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	382	—	274	588	418	296	418	143
In labor force .....	300	—	204	405	333	243	332	109
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	390	—	241	623	487	343	498	196
All parents present in household in labor force .....	245	—	172	369	314	221	271	115
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	926	—	579	1 006	1 090	736	911	365
All parents present in household in labor force .....	700	—	447	655	843	571	628	291
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	294	282	171	452	317	220	304	132
Not enrolled in school .....	73	173	42	100	132	69	73	43
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	—	173	14	17	39	7	25	18
Not high school graduate .....	34	173	18	8	64	16	23	22
Employed .....	34	—	9	8	36	16	3	10
Unemployed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not in labor force .....	—	173	9	—	28	—	13	12
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 901	—	2 212	3 748	2 991	2 312	2 811	1 269
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	224	—	213	437	295	229	288	80
Professional specialty occupations .....	374	—	265	544	383	219	322	118
Technicians and related support occupations .....	82	—	60	182	73	69	124	69
Sales occupations .....	218	—	306	428	214	242	214	74
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	476	—	396	655	437	397	429	201
Private household occupations .....	11	—	6	5	15	6	11	—
Protective service occupations .....	86	—	96	123	117	58	61	50
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	282	—	205	282	259	277	322	116
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	176	—	22	45	93	66	150	83
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	460	—	283	516	446	344	530	249
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	230	—	156	243	257	177	158	99
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	167	—	110	126	176	141	129	84
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	115	—	94	162	226	87	73	46
Construction .....	341	—	230	221	511	297	435	190
Manufacturing .....	521	—	428	622	514	387	418	228
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	209	—	149	359	206	145	215	88
Wholesale and retail trade .....	573	—	516	778	432	461	377	163
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	167	—	145	268	175	133	116	67
Business and repair services .....	87	—	34	154	95	70	89	41
Professional and related services .....	574	—	428	922	649	467	626	266
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 901	—	2 212	3 748	2 991	2 312	2 811	1 269
Private wage and salary workers .....	2 212	—	1 730	2 737	2 258	1 709	1 899	934
Government workers .....	477	—	378	791	556	443	558	230
Local government workers .....	254	—	181	329	270	188	173	70
Self-employed workers .....	200	—	100	211	164	145	340	105
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	3 145	2 500	2 450	4 232	3 459	2 485	3 151	1 453
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	2 538	1 723	2 008	3 302	2 794	2 079	2 492	1 184
50 to 52 weeks .....	2 049	308	1 559	2 611	2 237	1 701	1 986	891
40 to 49 weeks .....	239	96	198	327	263	180	206	149
27 to 39 weeks .....	91	287	93	130	103	63	116	57
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	317	290	262	467	338	245	312	153
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	3 588	—	2 655	4 847	3 975	2 836	3 717	1 648
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	183	—	81	155	103	133	189	27
With a mobility limitation .....	84	—	28	93	45	46	94	17
In labor force .....	16	—	17	18	6	25	13	—
With a self-care limitation .....	147	—	72	94	85	111	158	12
With a work disability .....	247	—	132	313	291	174	290	88
In labor force .....	116	—	86	121	128	87	104	36
Prevented from working .....	108	—	32	168	143	81	165	44
Na work disability .....	3 341	—	2 523	4 534	3 684	2 662	3 427	1 560
In labor force .....	2 733	—	2 168	3 677	3 029	2 219	2 727	1 279
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	550	—	501	943	681	582	585	279
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	69	—	90	146	173	93	66	41
With a mobility limitation .....	52	—	51	68	159	66	48	33
With a self-care limitation .....	69	—	53	115	116	64	39	29
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers .....	104	—	131	279	199	149	143	71
Mean family income (dollars) .....	20 212	—	24 465	22 965	20 684	19 802	20 043	18 265
1 worker .....	428	—	324	559	349	307	424	153
Mean family income (dollars) .....	36 072	—	30 796	34 777	32 987	29 885	36 007	26 290
2 or more workers .....	1 014	—	716	1 362	1 188	826	1 045	528
Mean family income (dollars) .....	49 716	—	47 337	54 773	60 679	50 206	52 208	45 298



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County						
		Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 9
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	44 671	44 671	15 077	1 320	1 376	1 366	1 985	1 068	958	1 246
Less than \$5,000	2 588	2 588	1 496	33	32	32	217	84	67	158
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 951	3 951	1 892	88	68	91	178	131	110	230
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 837	3 837	1 665	86	61	155	289	132	99	148
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 957	7 957	3 139	176	232	325	449	240	219	267
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 267	8 267	2 716	270	276	284	370	273	197	203
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 435	9 435	2 436	291	391	253	301	150	153	126
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 246	6 246	1 292	249	203	189	148	46	95	109
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 495	1 495	274	84	77	37	24	12	—	—
\$100,000 or more	895	895	167	43	36	—	9	—	18	5
Median (dollars)	29 632	29 632	22 859	35 302	35 572	26 802	21 949	22 591	23 974	20 439
Mean (dollars)	34 003	34 003	27 251	41 670	43 462	31 240	25 099	23 982	28 166	21 703
Families	32 581	32 581	9 428	847	967	993	1 193	718	685	879
Median income (dollars)	34 614	34 614	27 912	46 531	39 447	30 436	26 696	25 682	28 504	22 364
Males 15 years and over, with income	44 503	44 503	12 188	1 068	1 285	1 314	1 672	867	740	1 298
Median income (dollars)	20 159	20 159	17 971	27 589	24 336	19 291	17 321	17 910	20 548	14 336
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.5	55.5	53.7	59.7	59.5	52.2	61.8	49.7	44.9	44.8
Median income (dollars)	26 469	26 469	23 486	31 862	29 977	23 640	21 292	24 228	26 591	21 638
Females 15 years and over, with income	40 985	40 985	13 612	1 268	1 337	1 300	1 787	1 023	944	1 128
Median income (dollars)	10 138	10 138	9 009	13 656	11 613	9 264	8 640	8 506	10 068	6 521
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.8	35.8	32.8	27.8	34.5	38.5	42.8	35.3	23.9	27.5
Median income (dollars)	16 606	16 606	15 533	20 331	19 215	14 817	15 919	13 275	17 981	14 929
Per capita income (dollars)	12 970	12 970	11 742	18 138	17 790	12 455	10 878	9 760	12 291	8 866
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	44 671	44 671	15 077	1 320	1 376	1 366	1 985	1 068	958	1 246
With earnings	34 915	34 915	10 854	999	1 097	997	1 591	796	693	897
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 375	35 375	29 933	41 269	42 526	32 987	26 995	26 970	29 487	24 535
With Social Security income	13 142	13 142	4 712	460	379	471	495	288	303	311
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 131	8 131	7 843	9 869	9 846	9 743	6 358	6 885	9 791	7 784
With public assistance income	2 917	2 917	1 577	25	52	48	183	125	90	187
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 687	3 687	3 233	3 657	5 579	3 175	3 214	2 046	3 676	3 143
With retirement income	7 312	7 312	2 348	291	304	330	244	98	174	158
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 509	8 509	6 978	9 901	8 842	7 603	5 811	6 774	6 758	6 718
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	39 037	39 037	32 355	51 426	50 456	34 797	28 167	27 725	30 351	25 272
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 692	38 692	29 587	48 690	47 335	35 220	26 493	25 373	30 263	25 407
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 322	39 322	34 939	53 673	52 753	34 538	29 905	31 256	30 413	25 073
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 353	42 353	37 820	53 753	54 412	36 953	32 381	32 626	34 800	31 187
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 383	44 383	39 193	51 114	52 545	41 075	35 189	32 418	41 718	33 980
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 783	40 783	36 768	56 007	55 622	34 774	30 082	32 867	31 261	27 240
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 622	20 622	16 386	28 505	25 177	23 024	15 495	16 245	14 999	12 863
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 153	14 153	10 489	20 245	28 551	17 864	10 187	12 510	9 676	8 567
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 632	28 632	27 353	33 892	17 947	28 909	28 545	25 375	25 646	21 199
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	32 581	32 581	9 428	847	967	993	1 193	718	685	879
Householder worked in 1989	25 620	25 620	7 035	648	807	747	920	579	453	657
With related children under 18 years	15 575	15 575	4 830	396	415	396	634	450	285	551
With related children under 5 years	6 220	6 220	2 158	134	154	155	309	215	148	197
Married-couple families	27 021	27 021	6 859	764	837	833	844	488	520	584
Householder worked in 1989	21 932	21 932	5 443	600	695	603	707	401	369	473
With related children under 18 years	12 319	12 319	3 131	356	334	288	391	275	176	336
With related children under 5 years	5 002	5 002	1 414	120	135	107	155	165	100	140
Female householder, no husband present	4 266	4 266	2 062	76	88	122	249	186	150	247
Householder worked in 1989	2 686	2 686	1 192	48	75	106	138	134	75	157
With related children under 18 years	2 604	2 604	1 443	38	60	70	192	138	100	176
With related children under 5 years	959	959	600	14	6	27	121	34	48	57
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 267	15 267	7 115	524	500	528	1 070	437	326	468
Nonfamily householder	12 090	12 090	5 649	473	409	373	792	350	273	367
65 years and over	5 229	5 229	2 385	215	141	171	205	152	99	132
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	113 257	113 257	34 659	3 046	3 221	3 293	4 608	2 570	2 179	3 129
Persons under 18 years	27 058	27 058	8 127	658	646	646	1 088	750	450	808
Related children under 18 years	26 997	26 997	8 084	652	647	646	1 075	743	450	808
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 978	18 978	5 243	428	463	446	674	446	281	541
Persons 65 years and over	15 629	15 629	5 299	595	501	565	481	311	404	305
Persons 75 years and over	5 710	5 710	2 153	265	186	194	191	86	174	95
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 330	2 330	1 235	18	21	54	174	50	109	167
Percent below poverty level	7.2	7.2	13.1	2.1	2.2	5.4	14.6	7.0	15.9	19.0
Householder worked in 1989	1 012	1 012	480	13	14	38	72	19	19	87
With related children under 18 years	1 606	1 606	934	7	14	41	123	43	91	129
With related children under 5 years	777	777	488	7	—	29	74	16	34	59
Married-couple families	975	975	323	5	—	22	53	7	45	38
Householder worked in 1989	427	427	143	—	—	16	34	—	13	24
With related children under 18 years	408	408	102	—	—	9	9	—	27	15
With related children under 5 years	180	180	53	—	—	9	9	—	7	9
Female householder, no husband present	1 256	1 256	858	13	21	24	113	43	64	116
Householder worked in 1989	513	513	290	13	14	14	30	19	6	57
With related children under 18 years	1 120	1 120	794	7	14	24	106	43	64	108
With related children under 5 years	549	549	411	7	—	12	65	16	27	50
Unrelated individuals	3 456	3 456	1 825	68	53	77	253	125	51	225
Nonfamily householder	2 394	2 394	1 334	59	39	36	159	92	46	158
65 years and over	1 517	1 517	838	50	6	28	98	63	18	53
Persons	10 574	10 574	5 483	113	116	240	696	250	398	705
Percent below poverty level	9.3	9.3	15.8	3.7	3.6	7.3	15.1	9.7	18.3	22.5
Persons under 18 years	3 383	3 383	1 917	23	35	88	212	70	199	214
Related children under 18 years	3 345	3 345	1 889	17	35	88	199	70	199	214
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 170	2 170	1 114	6	35	36	80	53	147	113
Persons 65 years and over	2 052	2 052	1 026	55	6	28	105	74	43	67
Persons 75 years and over	914	914	461	32	—	14	49	12	19	22
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 724	4 724	2 623	33	24	52	316	152	232	337
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14 553	14 553	7 313	131	177	329	987	363	438	919
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	29 138	29 138	12 701	286	472	801	1 692	878	683	1 684



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Con.				Hagerstown city, Washington County					
	Tract 10.01	Tract 103	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	2 020	1 999	2 012	2 795	1 230	1 376	1 315	1 197	1 013	1 765
Less than \$5,000	116	53	30	117	33	32	32	158	214	170
\$5,000 to \$9,999	187	95	104	189	88	68	81	92	228	174
\$10,000 to \$14,999	176	187	153	126	86	61	155	151	105	289
\$15,000 to \$24,999	367	242	372	346	176	232	304	342	312	398
\$25,000 to \$34,999	371	467	478	533	257	276	272	230	95	318
\$35,000 to \$49,999	467	426	467	620	263	391	253	172	36	267
\$50,000 to \$74,999	301	353	300	602	214	203	181	43	23	129
\$75,000 to \$99,999	27	166	62	160	70	36	37	9	—	11
\$100,000 or more	8	130	42	102	43	—	—	—	—	9
Median (dollars)	28 929	37 121	32 315	36 243	33 798	35 572	27 055	20 386	13 159	21 219
Mean (dollars)	30 821	45 677	36 341	41 178	40 806	43 462	31 393	21 994	14 787	24 628
Families	1 473	1 499	1 354	2 234	773	967	967	786	468	1 033
Median income (dollars)	32 785	42 382	36 218	41 719	45 969	39 447	30 436	23 115	15 898	24 979
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 571	1 839	1 808	2 710	977	1 285	1 263	1 038	654	1 483
Median income (dollars)	22 813	28 212	23 454	25 165	26 982	24 336	19 611	14 691	10 546	16 941
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.6	58.0	60.2	61.2	60.3	59.5	52.1	50.6	43.4	62.7
Median income (dollars)	30 210	34 604	27 785	30 385	31 605	29 977	23 724	19 688	15 227	21 233
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 865	1 929	1 696	2 735	1 171	1 337	1 242	1 026	909	1 603
Median income (dollars)	10 671	10 851	13 065	10 503	13 104	11 613	9 353	8 638	6 300	8 478
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.4	28.5	44.9	36.5	25.2	34.5	38.5	38.1	30.0	44.6
Median income (dollars)	19 096	17 488	17 561	19 167	17 656	19 215	14 892	13 078	14 625	15 654
Per capita income (dollars)	13 017	17 711	15 644	15 482	18 214	17 790	12 434	8 936	7 281	10 588
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	2 020	1 999	2 012	2 795	1 230	1 376	1 315	1 197	1 013	1 765
With earnings	1 520	1 613	1 695	2 230	917	1 097	969	923	618	1 430
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 423	43 148	35 403	42 092	40 589	42 526	32 846	23 973	18 059	26 600
With Social Security income	645	654	511	806	440	379	448	349	364	412
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 765	9 428	8 331	9 958	9 771	9 846	9 680	7 095	5 855	6 223
With public assistance income	219	55	48	119	25	52	48	140	219	160
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 797	4 287	4 853	4 819	3 657	5 579	3 175	2 524	2 246	3 396
With retirement income	381	334	358	502	267	304	319	148	102	202
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 189	11 070	10 588	10 383	9 939	8 842	7 694	3 726	8 565	4 974
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	32 704	51 392	41 662	45 759	51 426	50 456	34 748	24 787	16 010	27 009
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 987	60 855	43 202	48 755	48 420	47 335	35 220	22 721	11 855	24 470
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 805	45 301	40 511	43 312	53 786	52 753	34 446	26 917	19 058	29 759
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 028	54 398	44 678	49 086	54 054	54 412	36 963	29 933	18 882	31 423
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 567	64 144	48 550	53 003	51 146	52 545	41 075	30 039	17 817	32 841
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 358	47 602	42 020	45 922	56 359	55 622	34 681	29 815	19 278	30 187
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 170	27 402	23 208	23 580	23 639	25 177	23 024	14 575	13 089	13 516
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 336	16 951	21 088	21 451	20 245	28 551	17 864	10 952	9 224	7 740
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 769	30 707	26 183	25 147	26 547	17 947	28 909	19 318	19 282	28 053
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families	1 473	1 499	1 354	2 234	773	967	967	786	468	1 033
Householder worked in 1989	1 051	1 130	1 087	1 820	594	807	734	584	275	827
With related children under 18 years	691	619	587	1 059	354	415	396	457	233	563
With related children under 5 years	304	239	201	396	109	154	155	213	158	282
Married-couple families	1 007	1 329	1 140	1 907	701	837	807	464	225	747
Householder worked in 1989	771	1 038	928	1 549	551	695	590	388	153	665
With related children under 18 years	394	555	468	896	314	334	288	278	84	359
With related children under 5 years	175	233	187	358	95	135	107	132	60	155
Female householder, no husband present	392	154	149	250	65	88	122	224	203	211
Householder worked in 1989	223	82	97	201	43	75	106	125	92	111
With related children under 18 years	267	60	91	117	38	60	70	145	137	166
With related children under 5 years	109	6	4	38	14	6	27	58	86	107
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	650	633	795	689	508	500	496	520	730	989
Nonfamily householder	547	500	658	561	457	409	348	411	545	732
65 years and over	219	270	171	226	215	141	161	131	272	193
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 723	4 933	4 641	7 433	2 766	3 221	3 184	2 941	2 209	4 145
Persons under 18 years	1 209	1 046	967	1 677	574	647	646	690	529	993
Related children under 18 years	1 208	1 046	967	1 677	574	647	646	690	529	980
Related children 5 to 17 years	760	747	708	1 120	387	463	446	485	332	604
Persons 65 years and over	795	941	619	948	561	501	541	317	420	397
Persons 75 years and over	307	354	195	279	258	186	190	113	200	155
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	213	53	40	96	18	21	54	112	150	174
Percent below poverty level	14.5	3.5	3.0	4.3	2.3	2.2	5.6	14.2	32.1	16.8
Householder worked in 1989	73	21	23	38	13	14	38	48	47	72
With related children under 18 years	196	21	23	39	7	14	41	81	108	123
With related children under 5 years	97	—	2	8	7	—	29	40	92	74
Married-couple families	17	39	17	49	5	—	22	19	52	53
Householder worked in 1989	8	14	14	8	—	—	16	8	22	34
With related children under 18 years	8	14	3	17	—	—	9	8	27	9
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	8	—	—	9	—	19	9
Female householder, no husband present	196	14	23	47	13	21	24	83	83	113
Householder worked in 1989	65	7	9	30	13	14	14	30	10	30
With related children under 18 years	188	7	20	22	7	14	24	63	75	106
With related children under 5 years	97	—	2	—	7	—	12	30	67	65
Unrelated individuals	71	51	56	150	68	53	77	110	299	196
Nonfamily householder	19	27	31	114	59	39	36	100	205	108
65 years and over	—	31	21	37	50	6	28	44	151	86
Persons	758	204	145	375	113	116	240	429	831	639
Percent below poverty level	16.0	4.1	3.1	5.0	4.1	3.6	7.5	14.6	37.6	15.4
Persons under 18 years	453	26	27	57	23	35	88	134	272	212
Related children under 18 years	452	26	27	57	17	35	88	134	272	199
Related children 5 to 17 years	254	26	26	37	6	35	36	88	163	80
Persons 65 years and over	9	61	39	61	55	6	28	70	194	93
Persons 75 years and over	—	16	3	26	32	—	14	34	96	37
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	498	101	58	162	33	24	52	203	388	285
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	884	284	244	478	131	177	323	725	1 057	930
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 330	876	655	1 075	286	472	784	1 276	1 469	1 620

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown city, Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 021	768	1 373	1 797	1 209	526	115	338	34
Less than \$5,000	84	61	235	200	158	99	6	14	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	131	99	276	245	230	133	12	35	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	117	87	171	206	143	54	22	18	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	226	182	223	377	256	56	6	49	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	263	133	207	326	195	46	30	55	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	150	109	162	310	126	98	5	94	13
\$50,000 to \$74,999	38	79	75	95	96	40	22	40	14
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	—	17	21	—	—	6	7	7
\$100,000 or more	—	18	7	17	5	—	6	26	—
Median (dollars)	22 841	22 120	15 090	21 609	20 391	12 788	28 750	34 286	51 832
Mean (dollars)	23 959	27 819	21 146	24 473	21 355	20 906	36 066	39 161	52 229
Families	678	522	733	962	847	446	29	183	34
Median income (dollars)	25 739	27 889	25 134	26 985	22 240	12 692	56 107	43 843	51 832
Males 15 years and over, with income	824	544	941	1 455	1 053	280	69	279	43
Median income (dollars)	18 047	20 915	15 012	17 887	14 873	21 667	28 750	24 448	22 656
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.1	45.8	45.2	51.9	50.1	60.0	68.1	63.1	79.1
Median income (dollars)	23 566	27 813	21 493	22 188	21 466	27 386	27 679	26 607	24 063
Females 15 years and over, with income	971	742	1 172	1 460	1 071	502	108	254	44
Median income (dollars)	8 459	10 020	8 070	8 905	6 617	6 262	12 500	15 161	11 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.4	24.9	27.6	31.0	28.1	18.7	27.8	45.3	27.3
Median income (dollars)	13 375	18 750	15 269	14 459	14 607	14 063	17 188	21 298	15 000
Per capita income (dollars)	9 838	12 538	9 776	11 741	8 717	7 463	21 569	18 622	14 091
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 021	768	1 373	1 797	1 209	526	115	338	34
With earnings	771	532	851	1 210	860	332	82	228	34
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 793	30 639	26 739	27 985	24 398	23 778	39 702	45 997	49 235
With Social Security income	259	234	502	737	300	122	46	115	5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 629	10 456	7 114	7 067	7 722	6 461	7 763	8 601	4 512
With public assistance income	125	72	187	178	187	184	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 046	3 486	4 444	3 011	3 143	3 883	—	—	—
With retirement income	91	135	178	311	153	55	12	71	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 975	6 711	3 432	5 314	6 644	11 224	2 267	9 776	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	27 788	30 318	28 611	30 170	24 884	21 582	53 542	51 007	52 229
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 683	30 329	24 035	29 651	24 709	16 576	58 377	62 544	51 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 627	30 310	32 196	30 540	25 143	33 619	50 588	40 552	52 672
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 940	35 424	30 010	32 086	30 934	37 725	53 542	54 212	51 526
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 770	44 190	34 288	33 449	33 393	41 341	58 377	71 697	51 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 293	30 829	27 569	31 115	27 467	32 974	50 588	40 552	51 762
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 142	15 440	25 133	21 539	12 863	9 497	—	5 338	56 309
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 510	9 611	9 005	11 433	5 533	—	—	5 338	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 342	28 408	55 191	29 021	21 199	26 957	—	—	56 309
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>									
Families	678	522	733	962	847	446	29	183	34
Householder worked in 1989	561	336	521	706	631	258	25	147	29
With related children under 18 years	432	228	353	439	532	321	11	87	9
With related children under 5 years	197	102	158	214	197	171	5	43	—
Married-couple families	455	378	523	786	552	155	29	171	29
Householder worked in 1989	383	267	383	603	447	120	25	144	29
With related children under 18 years	257	130	205	356	337	94	11	75	9
With related children under 5 years	147	65	102	186	140	42	5	43	—
Female householder, no husband present	179	129	189	134	247	254	—	3	5
Householder worked in 1989	134	60	117	67	157	101	—	12	—
With related children under 18 years	138	89	139	66	176	207	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	34	37	47	18	57	109	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	430	277	767	1 030	463	105	114	186	—
Nonfamily householder	343	246	640	835	362	80	86	155	—
65 years and over	145	87	321	402	132	63	59	63	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 427	1 684	2 887	3 697	3 031	1 446	194	709	118
Persons under 18 years	711	376	662	698	784	640	10	136	31
Related children under 18 years	704	376	654	689	784	640	10	136	31
Related children 5 to 17 years	437	254	398	445	517	356	5	83	31
Persons 65 years and over	274	321	550	763	305	158	68	118	5
Persons 75 years and over	78	131	253	318	95	78	30	63	—
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	50	103	109	67	167	196	—	14	—
Percent below poverty level	7.4	19.7	14.9	7.0	19.7	43.9	—	7.7	—
Householder worked in 1989	19	19	29	24	87	65	—	5	—
With related children under 18 years	43	85	80	26	129	188	—	9	—
With related children under 5 years	16	28	34	12	59	97	—	—	—
Married-couple families	7	45	29	48	38	—	—	5	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	13	12	9	24	—	—	5	—
With related children under 18 years	—	27	—	7	15	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	7	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	43	58	80	19	116	196	—	9	—
Householder worked in 1989	19	6	17	15	57	65	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	43	58	80	19	108	188	—	9	—
With related children under 5 years	16	21	34	12	50	97	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	125	34	322	291	225	19	6	—	—
Nonfamily householder	92	34	246	251	158	—	6	—	—
65 years and over	63	6	131	214	53	—	6	—	—
Persons	250	369	642	446	705	665	6	32	—
Percent below poverty level	10.3	21.9	22.2	12.1	23.3	46.0	3.1	4.5	—
Persons under 18 years	70	193	180	41	214	442	—	13	—
Related children under 18 years	70	193	180	32	214	442	—	13	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	53	147	111	25	113	244	—	13	—
Persons 65 years and over	74	31	153	249	67	—	6	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	12	13	79	122	22	—	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	152	214	333	104	337	466	—	32	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	363	398	895	630	894	715	18	57	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	862	605	1 357	1 322	1 649	851	48	100	—



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	90	—	51	220	47	190	37	1 494	1 499
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	47	—	6	—	17	62
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	10	4	—	11	—	54	125
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	—	15	12	5	122	111
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	21	51	14	37	11	311	245
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13	—	12	52	10	64	8	325	198
\$35,000 to \$49,999	28	—	—	34	—	44	—	369	419
\$50,000 to \$74,999	35	—	8	19	8	16	13	261	257
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14	—	—	13	—	—	—	27	63
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	19
Median (dollars)	51 466	—	23 281	25 952	18 036	29 231	28 281	33 029	35 322
Mean (dollars)	53 470	—	27 301	28 877	24 479	29 570	33 060	34 311	35 438
Families	74	—	26	160	40	163	32	1 027	1 172
Median income (dollars)	51 053	—	26 250	28 553	19 286	29 567	29 063	35 339	38 663
Males 15 years and over, with income	91	—	51	189	43	196	245	1 291	1 370
Median income (dollars)	33 295	—	14 519	19 087	11 985	19 239	10 694	23 277	23 925
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.8	—	54.9	54.5	41.9	42.3	22.0	58.2	59.5
Median income (dollars)	34 205	—	23 125	27 961	31 250	24 135	23 750	30 267	27 939
Females 15 years and over, with income	97	—	58	184	52	202	57	1 363	1 420
Median income (dollars)	20 809	—	7 969	11 833	9 286	10 417	4 583	12 530	11 198
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.8	—	39.7	27.2	32.7	20.3	15.8	38.7	37.7
Median income (dollars)	22 875	—	11 406	22 222	12 875	15 972	21 250	19 926	16 280
Per capita income (dollars)	17 387	—	13 086	13 493	8 344	11 410	9 977	15 476	13 481
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	90	—	51	220	47	190	37	1 494	1 499
With earnings	82	—	28	161	25	161	37	1 188	1 134
Mean earnings (dollars)	48 874	—	37 881	30 502	32 400	25 680	27 737	33 559	36 516
With Social Security income	20	—	23	83	29	69	11	523	506
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12 044	—	10 977	7 030	9 173	7 536	9 473	9 302	8 667
With public assistance income	—	—	—	23	—	18	—	35	93
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	1 947	—	4 437	—	3 345	5 703
With retirement income	24	—	11	42	7	39	5	326	319
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 478	—	4 984	9 835	4 164	6 919	8 972	8 845	8 215
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	51 423	—	36 632	35 637	26 649	30 455	35 538	37 534	39 100
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 879	—	—	41 799	41 200	29 999	43 956	39 999	37 047
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 138	—	36 632	30 721	14 743	30 700	23 235	36 232	40 464
Married-couple families (dollars)	50 404	—	36 632	39 760	28 297	33 141	35 538	39 265	41 118
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 879	—	—	60 730	41 200	34 734	43 956	44 254	42 092
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 453	—	36 632	29 436	12 813	32 377	23 235	36 757	40 560
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	57 264	—	—	26 483	18 880	12 295	—	28 453	22 749
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	24 398	—	10 200	—	22 457	19 153
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 264	—	—	31 000	18 880	14 600	—	33 065	31 198
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	74	—	26	160	40	163	32	1 027	1 172
Householder worked in 1989	54	—	13	93	18	117	26	793	863
With related children under 18 years	42	—	—	71	18	57	19	370	498
With related children under 5 years	25	—	—	27	18	46	—	133	213
Married-couple families	63	—	26	97	33	142	32	852	997
Householder worked in 1989	49	—	13	42	18	102	26	651	761
With related children under 18 years	42	—	—	32	18	46	19	300	393
With related children under 5 years	25	—	—	—	18	35	—	133	180
Female householder, no husband present	11	—	—	38	7	21	—	138	134
Householder worked in 1989	5	—	—	26	—	15	—	122	77
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	26	—	11	—	60	94
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	14	—	11	—	—	33
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16	—	32	81	7	49	5	545	412
Nonfamily householder	16	—	25	60	7	27	5	467	327
65 years and over	—	—	10	12	7	12	—	156	148
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	280	—	109	463	143	495	98	3 277	3 922
Persons under 18 years	84	—	—	95	39	74	24	569	920
Related children under 18 years	84	—	—	95	39	74	24	568	920
Related children 5 to 17 years	41	—	—	70	9	27	24	404	674
Persons 65 years and over	34	—	24	84	37	83	—	637	577
Persons 75 years and over	7	—	4	36	8	43	—	229	207
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	17	82
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	—	1.7	7.0
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	69
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	41
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	24
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	53
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	46
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	33
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	57	—	17	—	52	79
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	51	—	12	—	19	55
65 years and over	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	43
Persons	—	—	—	57	—	29	—	93	404
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	12.3	—	5.9	—	2.8	10.3
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	11	190
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	190
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	141
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	9	49
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	12	—	6	—	—	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	31	—	18	—	32	198
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	6	57	—	40	25	169	517
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	17	72	16	78	35	479	869



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.							
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	686	1 520	1 884	1 877	1 594	1 504	1 499	2 313
Less than \$5,000	14	49	47	52	31	61	154	89
\$5,000 to \$9,999	34	97	83	121	106	152	186	216
\$10,000 to \$14,999	48	135	165	149	165	159	171	154
\$15,000 to \$24,999	183	282	236	269	295	208	289	433
\$25,000 to \$34,999	171	256	317	337	263	250	288	469
\$35,000 to \$49,999	134	340	421	503	409	406	263	464
\$50,000 to \$74,999	81	268	331	330	263	197	122	399
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14	28	160	82	50	47	14	65
\$100,000 or more	7	65	124	34	12	24	12	24
Median (dollars)	27 353	31 667	37 681	35 166	31 789	32 033	22 377	30 236
Mean (dollars)	31 754	37 703	46 263	38 119	34 576	33 410	25 982	34 243
Families	606	1 247	1 470	1 534	1 295	1 229	1 108	1 671
Median income (dollars)	29 295	35 114	42 128	37 532	36 147	35 997	27 721	37 474
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 009	1 495	1 770	1 967	1 662	1 636	1 391	2 135
Median income (dollars)	17 225	21 568	28 146	24 036	20 045	20 677	18 041	20 337
Percent year-round full-time workers	64.5	62.5	57.6	63.0	62.0	63.4	54.1	55.0
Median income (dollars)	20 440	26 631	34 875	28 535	25 970	26 086	22 542	25 118
Females 15 years and over, with income	643	1 328	1 821	1 746	1 390	1 353	1 236	2 373
Median income (dollars)	8 642	10 432	10 710	10 223	11 004	9 635	7 933	11 177
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.2	37.8	28.5	38.3	42.2	35.8	26.5	31.4
Median income (dollars)	16 726	16 353	17 535	16 196	16 338	15 962	14 840	17 063
Per capita income (dollars)	11 020	13 703	17 561	13 499	12 437	11 616	9 894	14 183
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	686	1 520	1 884	1 877	1 594	1 504	1 499	2 313
With earnings	613	1 245	1 531	1 580	1 363	1 203	1 124	1 633
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 308	37 240	43 333	38 779	35 025	35 359	27 452	36 662
With Social Security income	125	368	608	531	372	426	459	871
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 507	8 403	9 554	7 978	8 486	7 432	7 048	8 993
With public assistance income	35	51	55	44	43	54	158	125
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 456	4 071	4 287	5 140	4 821	4 795	3 794	3 360
With retirement income	135	277	322	215	183	188	170	539
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 418	9 834	11 398	7 095	7 203	8 145	6 602	7 609
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	33 617	40 869	51 349	42 124	37 908	37 153	29 810	40 027
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 032	39 595	60 902	46 188	38 181	35 494	27 398	40 164
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 698	41 910	45 194	38 613	37 689	38 592	32 187	39 944
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 609	42 400	54 417	43 063	39 273	38 566	30 901	42 958
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 049	41 368	64 263	47 680	39 939	37 354	31 308	45 207
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 910	43 236	47 532	38 988	38 727	39 657	30 526	41 729
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 769	26 194	27 402	33 867	22 673	21 827	14 044	20 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 769	25 860	16 951	32 767	20 136	21 636	10 241	17 034
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	26 399	30 707	34 730	24 336	28 476	19 614	22 906
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
Families	606	1 247	1 470	1 534	1 295	1 229	1 108	1 671
Householder worked in 1989	526	993	1 105	1 295	1 088	985	886	1 285
With related children under 18 years	371	568	608	758	603	637	583	652
With related children under 5 years	161	228	234	291	210	226	226	206
Married-couple families	536	1 144	1 300	1 380	1 171	1 113	759	1 429
Householder worked in 1989	474	939	1 013	1 173	1 008	927	759	1 100
With related children under 18 years	336	512	544	694	542	578	465	524
With related children under 5 years	150	214	228	266	188	215	168	177
Female householder, no husband present	29	87	154	132	96	81	138	192
Householder worked in 1989	29	45	82	100	64	41	78	150
With related children under 18 years	29	40	60	58	49	49	90	99
With related children under 5 years	5	7	6	19	22	11	43	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	97	330	519	505	428	339	482	803
Nonfamily householder	80	273	414	343	299	275	391	642
65 years and over	27	112	211	188	132	163	220	396
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 160	4 225	4 739	5 324	4 403	4 325	3 912	5 613
Persons under 18 years	688	1 127	1 036	1 423	1 043	1 113	1 031	1 135
Related children under 18 years	688	1 127	1 036	1 415	1 043	1 113	1 029	1 132
Related children 5 to 17 years	486	815	742	1 022	764	829	733	868
Persons 65 years and over	194	495	873	630	442	460	522	1 117
Persons 75 years and over	33	156	324	200	109	174	199	493
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	22	75	53	46	67	91	144	58
Percent below poverty level	3.6	6.0	3.6	3.0	5.2	7.4	13.0	3.5
Householder worked in 1989	14	38	21	33	37	44	66	35
With related children under 18 years	22	39	21	34	27	61	99	31
With related children under 5 years	5	21	—	21	4	15	58	9
Married-couple families	8	57	39	32	56	64	84	31
Householder worked in 1989	—	27	14	19	33	30	36	10
With related children under 18 years	8	21	14	20	27	39	44	6
With related children under 5 years	—	14	—	14	4	15	22	4
Female householder, no husband present	14	7	14	14	11	22	53	27
Householder worked in 1989	14	7	7	14	4	14	23	25
With related children under 18 years	14	7	7	14	—	22	48	25
With related children under 5 years	5	—	—	7	—	—	29	5
Unrelated individuals	34	65	45	144	58	75	154	163
Nonfamily householder	17	32	21	62	21	68	117	109
65 years and over	9	26	25	61	13	36	75	64
Persons	124	292	198	277	247	364	653	332
Percent below poverty level	5.7	6.9	4.2	5.2	5.6	8.4	16.7	5.9
Persons under 18 years	52	80	26	62	44	132	245	62
Related children under 18 years	52	80	26	54	44	132	245	62
Related children 5 to 17 years	39	44	26	26	30	120	171	50
Persons 65 years and over	9	74	55	61	38	50	110	99
Persons 75 years and over	—	28	16	35	15	22	67	44
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	76	106	101	142	95	129	236	115
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	335	330	266	415	489	497	883	518
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	844	1 110	828	954	1 068	1 162	1 613	1 148

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Can.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 916	—	1 674	2 761	2 200	1 669	1 929	940
Less than \$5,000	39	—	16	117	85	75	95	36
\$5,000 to \$9,999	148	—	69	189	142	149	89	74
\$10,000 to \$14,999	75	—	135	126	144	97	134	50
\$15,000 to \$24,999	345	—	323	346	283	245	228	163
\$25,000 to \$34,999	380	—	423	520	432	283	327	153
\$35,000 to \$49,999	425	—	373	620	548	400	493	306
\$50,000 to \$74,999	346	—	260	588	331	330	369	122
\$75,000 to \$99,999	104	—	59	153	109	60	134	25
\$100,000 or more	54	—	16	102	126	30	60	11
Median (dollars)	33 902	—	32 167	36 855	35 294	34 303	38 690	33 125
Mean (dollars)	40 023	—	35 771	41 042	44 346	36 726	41 653	34 858
Families	1 546	—	1 171	2 200	1 736	1 282	1 612	752
Median income (dollars)	38 222	—	34 810	41 615	38 462	38 266	42 399	39 214
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 015	2 688	1 529	2 667	2 266	1 596	2 049	964
Median income (dollars)	23 144	3 670	23 062	25 268	22 609	23 636	23 852	21 916
Percent year-round full-time workers	63.8	11.2	59.6	60.9	62.6	63.7	61.1	61.5
Median income (dollars)	28 364	11 604	28 065	30 452	27 647	28 207	29 583	26 630
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 714	—	1 442	2 691	2 027	1 624	1 746	806
Median income (dollars)	10 360	—	12 790	10 425	10 707	11 009	10 457	11 518
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.5	—	44.8	36.6	39.9	41.6	42.1	37.0
Median income (dollars)	15 973	—	17 101	19 236	16 761	17 934	17 260	17 787
Per capita income (dollars)	14 313	6 173	15 108	15 504	16 013	13 022	14 323	13 312
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 916	—	1 674	2 761	2 200	1 669	1 929	940
With earnings	1 724	—	1 467	2 196	1 796	1 333	1 676	761
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 752	—	33 757	41 981	46 562	38 770	40 227	37 050
With Social Security income	407	—	396	801	536	536	469	261
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 246	—	8 253	8 986	8 302	7 026	7 801	7 403
With public assistance income	117	—	48	119	90	77	108	47
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 727	—	4 853	4 819	5 793	3 194	3 662	3 605
With retirement income	325	—	287	502	354	256	283	155
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 495	—	10 789	10 383	10 010	7 968	14 852	8 788
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	43 954	—	40 201	45 659	50 527	41 806	45 093	38 878
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 506	—	39 782	48 735	53 257	42 371	44 817	38 111
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 525	—	40 505	43 118	48 009	41 349	45 323	39 475
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 634	—	42 996	49 048	54 185	43 680	46 045	39 715
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 379	—	44 087	53 024	60 739	44 265	46 240	39 220
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 235	—	42 263	45 810	48 842	43 203	45 870	40 084
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 605	—	24 773	22 912	20 639	24 644	38 139	22 019
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 207	—	23 608	21 451	14 779	19 536	21 090	18 995
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 090	—	26 183	24 026	33 474	27 845	45 505	26 303
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>								
Families	1 546	—	1 171	2 200	1 736	1 282	1 612	752
Householder worked in 1989	1 300	—	940	1 791	1 444	1 017	1 303	650
With related children under 18 years	717	—	500	1 050	863	603	809	348
With related children under 5 years	261	—	158	396	325	245	287	146
Married-couple families	1 330	—	969	1 878	1 512	1 128	1 428	685
Householder worked in 1989	1 153	—	784	1 520	1 270	912	1 199	596
With related children under 18 years	610	—	393	887	696	518	728	311
With related children under 5 years	207	—	144	358	268	218	261	135
Female householder, no husband present	163	—	137	245	134	122	116	29
Householder worked in 1989	98	—	94	201	104	73	69	21
With related children under 18 years	68	—	79	117	98	63	54	17
With related children under 5 years	38	—	4	38	36	20	18	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	450	—	609	689	620	484	434	216
Nonfamily householder	370	—	503	561	464	387	317	188
65 years and over	113	—	108	226	204	198	111	90
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 345	—	3 932	7 315	6 093	4 417	5 562	2 446
Persons under 18 years	1 346	—	831	1 646	1 601	1 093	1 434	579
Related children under 18 years	1 346	—	831	1 646	1 600	1 093	1 431	579
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 014	—	625	1 089	1 214	807	1 060	418
Persons 65 years and over	550	—	501	943	681	582	585	279
Persons 75 years and over	180	—	132	274	240	236	178	95
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	75	—	26	96	102	41	76	18
Percent below poverty level	4.9	—	2.2	4.4	5.9	3.2	4.7	2.4
Householder worked in 1989	61	—	18	38	45	15	32	12
With related children under 18 years	65	—	14	39	55	24	46	12
With related children under 5 years	38	—	2	8	26	12	20	3
Married-couple families	30	—	12	49	62	23	46	18
Householder worked in 1989	20	—	9	8	24	6	23	12
With related children under 18 years	20	—	3	17	15	6	28	12
With related children under 5 years	5	—	—	8	6	4	20	3
Female householder, no husband present	31	—	14	47	40	18	27	—
Householder worked in 1989	27	—	9	30	21	9	9	—
With related children under 18 years	31	—	11	22	40	18	15	—
With related children under 5 years	23	—	2	—	20	8	—	—
Unrelated individuals	73	—	56	150	142	115	103	49
Nonfamily householder	45	—	31	114	85	97	65	39
65 years and over	35	—	21	37	84	68	39	19
Persons	297	—	113	375	463	262	393	118
Percent below poverty level	5.6	—	2.9	5.1	7.6	5.9	7.1	4.8
Persons under 18 years	100	—	14	57	157	73	132	23
Related children under 18 years	100	—	14	57	156	73	132	23
Related children 5 to 17 years	48	—	13	37	119	60	104	18
Persons 65 years and over	49	—	39	61	145	94	39	21
Persons 75 years and over	14	—	3	26	59	68	22	9
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	90	—	26	162	179	75	233	57
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	394	—	187	478	504	360	557	213
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	944	—	555	1 075	1 100	979	1 048	443



Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MO MSA	Washington County		Hagerstown city, Washington County	Remainder of Washington County		
		Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 4	Tract 101	Tract 110	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
All persons	112 764	112 764	32 857	1 223	1 751	1 644	
Native	111 799	111 799	32 558	1 215	1 695	1 624	
Foreign born	965	965	299	8	56	20	
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
Linguistically isolated households	159	159	81	8	—	—	
Persons 5 years and over	105 230	105 230	30 338	1 140	1 613	1 644	
Speak a language other than English	2 495	2 495	698	63	32	156	
Do not speak English "very well"	864	864	263	39	8	24	
In linguistically isolated households	208	208	105	8	—	—	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 403	23 403	6 159	174	403	312	
Preprimary school	1 439	1 439	466	—	25	7	
Public school	1 013	1 013	375	—	25	7	
Elementary or high school	17 094	17 094	4 496	135	257	134	
Public school	15 787	15 787	4 239	135	249	134	
College	4 870	4 870	1 197	39	121	171	
Public college	4 131	4 131	1 011	33	106	136	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over	75 902	75 902	21 856	810	1 053	1 277	
Less than 9th grade	8 862	8 862	2 839	235	96	177	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 908	13 908	4 681	228	138	238	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28 527	28 527	7 758	115	377	503	
Same college, no degree	11 701	11 701	3 241	136	225	224	
Associate degree	4 098	4 098	1 111	48	92	66	
Bachelor's degree	5 084	5 084	1 382	32	62	30	
Graduate or professional degree	3 722	3 722	844	16	63	39	
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.0	70.0	65.6	42.8	77.8	67.5	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.6	11.6	10.2	5.9	11.9	5.4	
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 223	1 223	1 208	957	1 221	1 000	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
Persons 5 years and over	105 230	105 230	30 338	1 140	1 613	1 644	
Same house	59 793	59 793	14 658	343	755	500	
Different house in United States	45 013	45 013	15 513	797	764	1 144	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 492	13 492	7 833	358	19	44	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 781	15 781	3 340	134	127	45	
Different MSA/PMSA	11 887	11 887	3 265	244	447	973	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	3 853	3 853	1 075	61	171	82	
Abroad	424	424	167	—	94	—	
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>							
Workers 16 years and over	54 260	54 260	15 522	447	949	—	
Car, truck, or van	49 719	49 719	13 873	267	784	—	
Drive alone	41 332	41 332	11 256	225	590	—	
Carpooled	8 387	8 387	2 617	42	194	—	
Public transportation	644	644	350	39	82	—	
Other means	2 259	2 259	1 046	129	61	—	
Worked at home	1 638	1 638	253	12	22	—	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.2	22.2	19.3	17.4	21.4	—	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	41 113	41 113	12 573	384	558	—	
Central city	19 754	19 754	7 979	274	72	—	
Outside central city	21 359	21 359	4 594	110	486	—	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	13 147	13 147	2 949	63	391	—	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over	89 703	89 703	26 146	1 035	1 411	1 644	
In labor force	57 372	57 372	16 437	483	1 008	—	
Employed	54 555	54 555	15 705	458	644	—	
Unemployed	2 271	2 271	667	25	38	—	
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.2	5.6	—	
Females 16 years and over	46 487	46 487	14 396	644	595	8	
Employed	24 494	24 494	7 353	230	276	—	
Unemployed	987	987	293	9	22	—	
With own children under 6 years	6 500	6 500	2 127	92	112	—	
In labor force	4 025	4 025	1 192	20	72	—	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 568	7 568	2 126	31	125	—	
In labor force	5 765	5 765	1 640	22	81	—	
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 801	5 801	1 568	84	139	8	
Not enrolled in school	1 849	1 849	631	46	40	8	
Unemployed or not in labor force	535	535	250	46	14	8	
Not high school graduate	709	709	298	40	10	—	
Employed	380	380	119	—	—	—	
Unemployed	83	83	55	4	—	—	
Not in labor force	246	246	124	36	—	8	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	62 157	62 157	17 493	566	1 073	811	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	49 665	49 665	14 033	491	878	616	
50 to 52 weeks	38 114	38 114	10 466	371	668	134	
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	70 625	70 625	20 479	750	896	—	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 039	3 039	1 053	45	46	—	
With a mobility limitation	1 397	1 397	448	30	21	—	
In labor force	318	318	120	—	6	—	
With a self-care limitation	2 330	2 330	782	37	25	—	
With a work disability	5 558	5 558	2 089	148	55	—	
In labor force	2 270	2 270	785	32	23	—	
Prevented from working	2 819	2 819	1 155	103	32	—	
No work disability	65 067	65 067	18 390	602	841	—	
In labor force	52 997	52 997	15 141	442	637	—	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15 335	15 335	5 079	274	189	—	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 915	2 915	1 084	80	39	—	
With a mobility limitation	2 192	2 192	807	51	31	—	
With a self-care limitation	1 642	1 642	555	46	30	—	



**Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County		Hagerstown city, Washington County	Remainder of Washington County		
	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 4	Tract 101	Tract 110
<b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	54 555	54 555	15 705	458	644	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	5 153	5 153	1 299	34	59	-
Professional specialty occupations.....	5 737	5 737	1 479	61	27	-
Technicians and related support occupations.....	1 628	1 628	461	10	21	-
Sales occupations.....	5 824	5 824	1 973	27	69	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	8 786	8 786	2 610	88	106	-
Private household occupations.....	165	165	56	-	-	-
Protective service occupations.....	1 720	1 720	486	13	16	-
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	6 060	6 060	2 108	90	36	-
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 307	1 307	144	26	11	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	7 915	7 915	2 010	46	159	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	4 157	4 157	1 056	13	33	-
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	3 225	3 225	1 018	15	43	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	2 878	2 878	1 005	35	64	-
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Households.....	43 150	43 150	14 157	625	541	-
Less than \$5,000.....	2 410	2 410	1 349	130	9	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	3 728	3 728	1 703	143	17	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	3 686	3 686	1 544	57	48	-
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	7 653	7 653	2 955	199	132	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	8 003	8 003	2 592	69	134	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	9 162	9 162	2 312	12	99	-
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	6 180	6 180	1 261	15	81	-
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	1 470	1 470	274	-	14	-
\$100,000 or more.....	858	858	167	-	7	-
Median (dollars).....	30 008	30 008	23 353	13 633	28 125	-
Mean (dollars).....	34 260	34 260	27 823	14 897	33 624	-
Families.....	31 589	31 589	8 897	219	471	-
Median income (dollars).....	34 948	34 948	28 911	18 438	30 750	-
Per capita income (dollars).....	13 431	13 431	12 110	8 410	12 365	11 235
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>						
Households.....	43 150	43 150	14 157	625	541	-
With earnings.....	33 709	33 709	10 206	349	468	-
Mean earnings (dollars).....	35 581	35 581	30 424	19 326	32 101	-
With Social Security income.....	12 875	12 875	4 504	247	125	-
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 189	8 189	7 968	6 171	7 507	-
With public assistance income.....	2 681	2 681	1 372	126	31	-
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 737	3 737	3 257	2 636	4 515	-
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>						
Families (dollars).....	39 304	39 304	33 222	16 578	35 985	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	39 088	39 088	30 683	15 001	34 622	-
Married-couple families (dollars).....	42 392	42 392	38 218	18 058	36 836	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	44 414	44 414	39 620	19 143	34 984	-
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	21 168	21 168	16 996	13 224	14 267	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	14 491	14 491	10 958	12 717	14 267	-
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>						
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>						
Families.....	31 589	31 589	8 897	219	471	-
Householder worked in 1989.....	24 864	24 864	6 706	140	402	-
With related children under 18 years.....	14 894	14 894	4 503	108	245	-
With related children under 5 years.....	5 886	5 886	1 955	79	123	-
Married-couple families.....	26 441	26 441	6 649	144	424	-
Householder worked in 1989.....	21 422	21 422	5 278	102	373	-
With related children under 18 years.....	11 928	11 928	3 025	55	224	-
With related children under 5 years.....	4 842	4 842	1 347	36	117	-
Female householder, no husband present.....	3 938	3 938	1 801	64	15	-
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 519	2 519	1 083	32	15	-
With related children under 18 years.....	2 341	2 341	1 247	47	15	-
With related children under 5 years.....	810	810	489	37	-	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	14 535	14 535	6 550	525	87	-
Nonfamily householder.....	11 561	11 561	5 260	406	70	-
65 years and over.....	5 082	5 082	2 267	200	27	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	108 928	108 928	32 181	1 208	1 557	-
Persons under 18 years.....	25 504	25 504	7 261	230	401	-
Related children under 18 years.....	25 446	25 446	7 218	230	401	-
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	18 034	18 034	4 780	151	267	-
Persons 65 years and over.....	15 335	15 335	5 079	274	189	-
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>						
Families.....	2 110	2 110	1 053	61	-	-
Percent below poverty level.....	6.7	6.7	11.8	27.9	-	-
Householder worked in 1989.....	941	941	430	21	-	-
With related children under 18 years.....	1 428	1 428	794	45	-	-
With related children under 5 years.....	658	658	383	37	-	-
Married-couple families.....	922	922	278	23	-	-
Householder worked in 1989.....	412	412	128	15	-	-
With related children under 18 years.....	388	388	90	15	-	-
With related children under 5 years.....	168	168	41	7	-	-
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 098	1 098	730	32	-	-
Householder worked in 1989.....	466	466	264	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years.....	962	962	666	24	-	-
With related children under 5 years.....	442	442	318	24	-	-
Unrelated individuals.....	3 260	3 260	1 653	201	34	-
Nonfamily householder.....	2 243	2 243	1 207	143	17	-
65 years and over.....	1 416	1 416	758	110	9	-
Persons.....	9 432	9 432	4 523	400	34	-
Percent below poverty level.....	8.7	8.7	14.1	33.1	2.2	-
Persons under 18 years.....	2 774	2 774	1 398	83	-	-
Related children under 18 years.....	2 736	2 736	1 370	83	-	-
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 867	1 867	869	57	-	-
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 907	1 907	902	117	9	-
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	4 058	4 058	2 050	193	17	-
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	13 166	13 166	6 209	526	179	-

**Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County		Hagerstown city, Washington County	Remainder of Washington County		
		Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 4	Tract 101	Tract 110	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
All persons .....	7 375	7 375	2 288	968	542	3 800	
Native .....	7 251	7 251	2 261	958	533	3 712	
Foreign born .....	124	124	27	10	9	88	
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
Linguistically isolated households .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Persons 5 years and over .....	6 911	6 911	1 918	872	515	3 800	
Speak a language other than English .....	474	474	106	53	60	303	
Do not speak English "very well" .....	160	160	53	20	34	73	
In linguistically isolated households .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	2 037	2 037	569	250	267	1 021	
Preprimary school .....	165	165	112	8	21	13	
Public school .....	158	158	112	8	14	13	
Elementary or high school .....	1 386	1 386	381	218	161	728	
Public school .....	1 204	1 204	357	208	161	587	
College .....	486	486	76	24	85	280	
Public college .....	420	420	41	6	85	249	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over .....	4 573	4 573	1 277	556	267	2 543	
Less than 9th grade .....	564	564	257	122	-	282	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	1 443	1 443	298	153	28	1 014	
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	1 466	1 466	408	199	62	826	
Some college, no degree .....	735	735	232	62	127	301	
Associate degree .....	102	102	27	20	24	51	
Bachelor's degree .....	187	187	55	-	26	47	
Graduate or professional degree .....	76	76	-	-	-	22	
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	56.1	56.1	56.5	50.5	89.5	49.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	5.8	5.8	4.3	-	9.7	2.7	
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 367	1 367	1 299	1 636	1 748	-	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
Persons 5 years and over .....	6 911	6 911	1 918	872	515	3 800	
Some house .....	2 013	2 013	795	398	85	918	
Different house in United States .....	4 663	4 663	1 123	474	195	2 882	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	975	975	693	304	-	104	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	193	193	55	10	-	58	
Different MSA/PMSA .....	3 258	3 258	264	80	173	2 633	
Not in on MSA/PMSA .....	237	237	111	80	22	87	
Abroad .....	235	235	-	-	235	-	
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>							
Workers 16 years and over .....	1 384	1 384	814	356	274	-	
Car, truck, or van .....	1 096	1 096	624	248	212	-	
Drove alone .....	831	831	473	150	128	-	
Carpooled .....	265	265	151	98	84	-	
Public transportation .....	94	94	87	54	-	-	
Other means .....	160	160	98	54	62	-	
Worked at home .....	34	34	5	-	-	-	
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	19.5	19.5	19.9	19.4	11.7	-	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	1 131	1 131	668	317	237	-	
Central city .....	505	505	405	208	9	-	
Outside central city .....	626	626	263	109	228	-	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	253	253	146	39	37	-	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over .....	6 263	6 263	1 558	702	362	3 800	
In labor force .....	1 519	1 519	906	389	300	-	
Employed .....	1 204	1 204	826	356	83	-	
Unemployed .....	105	105	73	33	26	-	
Percent of civilian labor force .....	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.5	23.9	-	
Females 16 years and over .....	1 266	1 266	851	380	135	-	
Employed .....	537	537	358	174	44	-	
Unemployed .....	62	62	42	11	17	-	
With own children under 6 years .....	209	209	148	66	25	-	
In labor force .....	82	82	43	20	17	-	
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	203	203	74	35	68	-	
In labor force .....	136	136	58	27	43	-	
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	433	433	92	47	42	268	
Not enrolled in school .....	208	208	36	24	13	159	
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	171	171	12	-	-	159	
Not high school graduate .....	159	159	-	-	-	-	
Employed .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unemployed .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not in labor force .....	159	159	-	-	-	159	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	3 303	3 303	962	410	299	1 649	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	2 459	2 459	790	300	241	1 074	
50 to 52 weeks .....	1 037	1 037	480	186	157	174	
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	1 777	1 777	1 244	556	171	-	
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	123	123	83	66	-	-	
With a mobility limitation .....	24	24	20	14	-	-	
In labor force .....	6	6	6	-	-	-	
With a self-care limitation .....	123	123	83	66	-	-	
With a work disability .....	134	134	125	64	-	-	
In labor force .....	40	40	31	7	-	-	
Prevented from working .....	94	94	94	57	-	-	
No work disability .....	1 643	1 643	1 119	492	171	-	
In labor force .....	1 228	1 228	840	360	109	-	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	275	275	212	146	-	-	
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	102	102	97	83	-	-	
With a mobility limitation .....	70	70	65	51	-	-	
With a self-care limitation .....	95	95	90	76	-	-	



**Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County		Hagerstown city, Washington County	Remainder of Washington County	
	Hagerstown, MO MSA	Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 101	Tract 110
<b>OCCUPATION</b>					
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	1 204	1 204	826	356	83
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	102	102	66	6	—
Professional specialty occupations.....	101	101	50	16	7
Technicians and related support occupations.....	55	55	29	10	—
Sales occupations.....	73	73	59	22	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	194	194	129	65	17
Private household occupations.....	11	11	11	6	—
Protective service occupations.....	38	38	17	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	264	264	181	102	28
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	15	15	8	8	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	90	90	58	21	8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	120	120	100	52	6
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	59	59	52	26	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	82	82	66	22	9
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>					
Households.....	1 199	1 199	806	373	120
Less than \$5,000.....	148	148	129	75	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	178	178	157	79	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	136	136	114	48	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	256	256	165	113	44
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	217	217	124	26	33
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	192	192	86	24	26
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	48	48	31	8	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	19	19	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	18 640	18 640	15 114	13 315	24 722
Median (dollars).....	22 576	22 576	18 100	15 086	24 618
Mean (dollars).....	732	732	448	240	110
Families.....	19 531	19 531	15 486	15 170	26 429
Per capita income (dollars).....	5 913	5 913	6 905	6 174	8 475
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>					
Households.....	1 199	1 199	806	373	120
With earnings.....	926	926	570	263	120
Mean earnings (dollars).....	25 251	25 251	21 682	16 654	24 444
With Social Security income.....	248	248	195	117	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 334	5 334	5 150	5 187	—
With public assistance income.....	189	189	169	84	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 847	2 847	2 834	1 841	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>					
Families (dollars).....	24 581	24 581	17 398	16 072	25 311
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	22 067	22 067	12 649	9 757	23 681
Married-couple families (dollars).....	30 935	30 935	24 028	20 347	25 038
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	30 461	30 461	22 256	14 888	25 038
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	15 370	15 370	13 200	13 890	9 812
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	12 266	12 266	8 156	7 976	9 812
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>					
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>					
Families.....	732	732	448	240	110
Householder worked in 1989.....	544	544	282	135	102
With related children under 18 years.....	484	484	270	116	101
With related children under 5 years.....	251	251	185	70	26
Married-couple families.....	378	378	155	81	92
Householder worked in 1989.....	321	321	118	51	84
With related children under 18 years.....	252	252	77	29	92
With related children under 5 years.....	109	109	58	24	26
Female householder, no husband present.....	270	270	233	130	9
Householder worked in 1989.....	144	144	109	60	9
With related children under 18 years.....	205	205	168	81	9
With related children under 5 years.....	117	117	102	40	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	654	654	531	199	10
Nonfamily householder.....	467	467	358	133	10
65 years and over.....	141	141	118	72	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	3 218	3 218	2 178	953	437
Persons under 18 years.....	1 118	1 118	741	266	202
Related children under 18 years.....	1 115	1 115	741	266	202
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	663	663	371	170	175
Persons 65 years and over.....	275	275	212	146	—
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>					
Families.....	157	157	138	80	17
Percent below poverty level.....	21.4	21.4	30.8	33.3	15.5
Householder worked in 1989.....	51	51	42	26	9
With related children under 18 years.....	131	131	112	54	17
With related children under 5 years.....	98	98	96	46	—
Married-couple families.....	37	37	29	29	8
Householder worked in 1989.....	7	7	7	7	—
With related children under 18 years.....	20	20	12	12	8
With related children under 5 years.....	12	12	12	12	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	111	111	100	42	9
Householder worked in 1989.....	35	35	26	10	9
With related children under 18 years.....	111	111	100	42	9
With related children under 5 years.....	86	86	84	34	—
Unrelated individuals.....	187	187	163	92	—
Nonfamily householder.....	145	145	121	56	—
65 years and over.....	101	101	80	41	—
Persons.....	931	931	826	383	68
Percent below poverty level.....	28.9	28.9	37.9	40.2	15.6
Persons under 18 years.....	490	490	444	156	35
Related children under 18 years.....	490	490	444	156	35
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	235	235	192	95	35
Persons 65 years and over.....	137	137	116	77	—
<b>Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level:</b>					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	520	520	467	153	37
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	1 150	1 150	970	483	110



**Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
All persons .....	657	657
Native .....	317	317
Foreign born .....	340	340
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households .....	26	26
Persons 5 years and over .....	607	607
Speak a language other than English .....	347	347
Do not speak English "very well" .....	101	101
In linguistically isolated households .....	80	80
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	272	272
Preprimary school .....	21	21
Public school .....	13	13
Elementary or high school .....	199	199
Public school .....	162	162
College .....	52	52
Public college .....	36	36
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
Persons 25 years and over .....	361	361
Less than 9th grade .....	28	28
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	47	47
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	78	78
Some college, no degree .....	70	70
Associate degree .....	12	12
Bachelor's degree .....	52	52
Graduate or professional degree .....	74	74
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	79.2	79.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	34.9	34.9
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 994	1 994
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
Persons 5 years and over .....	607	607
Same house .....	259	259
Different house in United States .....	275	275
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	94	94
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	58	58
Different MSA/PMSA .....	110	110
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	13	13
Abroad .....	73	73
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
Workers 16 years and over .....	235	235
Car, truck, or van .....	223	223
Drove alone .....	196	196
Carpooled .....	27	27
Public transportation .....	—	—
Other means .....	12	12
Worked at home .....	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	21.3	21.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	157	157
Central city .....	117	117
Outside central city .....	40	40
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	78	78
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
Persons 16 years and over .....	435	435
In labor force .....	240	240
Employed .....	226	226
Unemployed .....	5	5
Percent of civilian labor force .....	2.2	2.2
Females 16 years and over .....	224	224
Employed .....	103	103
Unemployed .....	5	5
With own children under 6 years .....	52	52
In labor force .....	11	11
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	110	110
In labor force .....	64	64
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	28	28
Not enrolled in school .....	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	—	—
Not high school graduate .....	—	—
Employed .....	—	—
Unemployed .....	—	—
Not in labor force .....	—	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	266	266
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	202	202
50 to 52 weeks .....	141	141
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	351	351
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	41	41
With a mobility limitation .....	12	12
In labor force .....	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	29	29
With a work disability .....	27	27
In labor force .....	—	—
Prevented from working .....	25	25
No work disability .....	324	324
In labor force .....	231	231
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	19	19
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	11	11
With a mobility limitation .....	5	5
With a self-care limitation .....	6	6

**Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	226	226
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	27	27
Professional specialty occupations .....	82	82
Technicians and related support occupations .....	12	12
Sales occupations .....	23	23
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	23	23
Private household occupations .....	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	21	21
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	14	14
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	24	24
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	—	—
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	156	156
Less than \$5,000 .....	9	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	18	18
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	13	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	10	10
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	30	30
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	28	28
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	16	16
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	20	20
\$100,000 or more .....	12	12
Median (dollars) .....	28 750	28 750
Mean (dollars) .....	58 365	58 365
Families .....	137	137
Median income (dollars) .....	40 750	40 750
Per capita income (dollars) .....	14 547	14 547
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	156	156
With earnings .....	123	123
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	67 134	67 134
With Social Security income .....	6	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	6 958	6 958
With public assistance income .....	22	22
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	5 875	5 875
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars) .....	62 998	62 998
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	67 187	67 187
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	77 118	77 118
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	89 918	89 918
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	12 634	12 634
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	12 634	12 634
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>		
Families .....	137	137
Householder worked in 1989 .....	107	107
With related children under 18 years .....	102	102
With related children under 5 years .....	33	33
Married-couple families .....	107	107
Householder worked in 1989 .....	96	96
With related children under 18 years .....	72	72
With related children under 5 years .....	22	22
Female householder, no husband present .....	30	30
Householder worked in 1989 .....	11	11
With related children under 18 years .....	30	30
With related children under 5 years .....	11	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	19	19
Nonfamily householder .....	19	19
65 years and over .....	6	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	601	601
Persons under 18 years .....	245	245
Related children under 18 years .....	245	245
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	195	195
Persons 65 years and over .....	19	19
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>		
Families .....	27	27
Percent below poverty level .....	19.7	19.7
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	19	19
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—
Married-couple families .....	8	8
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—
Female householder, no husband present .....	19	19
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	19	19
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—
Unrelated individuals .....	—	—
Nonfamily householder .....	—	—
65 years and over .....	—	—
Persons .....	77	77
Percent below poverty level .....	12.8	12.8
Persons under 18 years .....	42	42
Related children under 18 years .....	42	42
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	42	42
Persons 65 years and over .....	8	8
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	61	61
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	79	79



Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
All persons .....	732	732
Native .....	633	633
Foreign born .....	99	99
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households .....	18	18
Persons 5 years and over .....	604	604
Speak a language other than English .....	300	300
Do not speak English "very well" .....	127	127
In linguistically isolated households .....	29	29
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	249	249
Preprimary school .....	18	18
Public school .....	8	8
Elementary or high school .....	198	198
Public school .....	163	163
College .....	33	33
Public college .....	23	23
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
Persons 25 years and over .....	340	340
Less than 9th grade .....	34	34
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	79	79
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	79	79
Some college, no degree .....	86	86
Associate degree .....	16	16
Bachelor's degree .....	28	28
Graduate or professional degree .....	18	18
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	66.8	66.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	13.5	13.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 462	1 462
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
Persons 5 years and over .....	604	604
Same house .....	182	182
Different house in United States .....	362	362
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	50	50
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	100	100
Different MSA/PMSA .....	197	197
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	15	15
Abroad .....	60	60
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
Workers 16 years and over .....	268	268
Car, truck, or van .....	227	227
Drove alone .....	167	167
Carpooled .....	60	60
Public transportation .....	—	—
Other means .....	32	32
Worked at home .....	9	9
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	17.1	17.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	220	220
Central city .....	114	114
Outside central city .....	106	106
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	48	48
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
Persons 16 years and over .....	446	446
In labor force .....	296	296
Employed .....	239	239
Unemployed .....	22	22
Percent of civilian labor force .....	8.4	8.4
Females 16 years and over .....	161	161
Employed .....	98	98
Unemployed .....	6	6
With own children under 6 years .....	40	40
In labor force .....	24	24
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	50	50
In labor force .....	40	40
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	38	38
Not enrolled in school .....	11	11
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	11	11
Not high school graduate .....	11	11
Employed .....	—	—
Unemployed .....	—	—
Not in labor force .....	11	11
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	315	315
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	261	261
50 to 52 weeks .....	137	137
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	309	309
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	20	20
With a mobility limitation .....	11	11
In labor force .....	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	18	18
With a work disability .....	32	32
In labor force .....	12	12
Prevented from working .....	20	20
No work disability .....	277	277
In labor force .....	246	246
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	23	23
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	5	5
With a mobility limitation .....	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	5	5

**Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	239	239
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	28	28
Professional specialty occupations .....	14	14
Technicians and related support occupations .....	—	—
Sales occupations .....	34	34
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	26	26
Private household occupations .....	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	15	15
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	38	38
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	48	48
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	14	14
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	22	22
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	160	160
Less than \$5,000 .....	26	26
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	25	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	2	2
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	62	62
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	19	19
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	15	15
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	5	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	6	6
\$100,000 or more .....	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	22 756	22 756
Mean (dollars) .....	22 205	22 205
Families .....	118	118
Median income (dollars) .....	23 056	23 056
Per capita income (dollars) .....	6 717	6 717
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	160	160
With earnings .....	130	130
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	21 634	21 634
With Social Security income .....	35	35
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	6 472	6 472
With public assistance income .....	28	28
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	1 633	1 633
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars) .....	24 139	24 139
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	24 723	24 723
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	31 494	31 494
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	32 909	32 909
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	9 247	9 247
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	4 667	4 667
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>		
Families .....	118	118
Householder worked in 1989 .....	80	80
With related children under 18 years .....	76	76
With related children under 5 years .....	31	31
Married-couple families .....	81	81
Householder worked in 1989 .....	66	66
With related children under 18 years .....	54	54
With related children under 5 years .....	22	22
Female householder, no husband present .....	28	28
Householder worked in 1989 .....	5	5
With related children under 18 years .....	22	22
With related children under 5 years .....	9	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	71	71
Nonfamily householder .....	42	42
65 years and over .....	5	5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	634	634
Persons under 18 years .....	303	303
Related children under 18 years .....	303	303
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	175	175
Persons 65 years and over .....	23	23
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>		
Families .....	36	36
Percent below poverty level .....	30.5	30.5
Householder worked in 1989 .....	19	19
With related children under 18 years .....	19	19
With related children under 5 years .....	11	11
Married-couple families .....	10	10
Householder worked in 1989 .....	10	10
With related children under 18 years .....	2	2
With related children under 5 years .....	2	2
Female householder, no husband present .....	17	17
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	17	17
With related children under 5 years .....	9	9
Unrelated individuals .....	6	6
Nonfamily householder .....	—	—
65 years and over .....	—	—
Persons .....	102	102
Percent below poverty level .....	16.1	16.1
Persons under 18 years .....	60	60
Related children under 18 years .....	60	60
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	24	24
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	42	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	184	184

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
All persons .....	112 449	112 449
Native .....	111 533	111 533
Foreign born .....	916	916
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households .....	150	150
Persons 5 years and over .....	104 951	104 951
Speak a language other than English .....	2 409	2 409
Do not speak English "very well" .....	839	839
In linguistically isolated households .....	199	199
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	23 298	23 298
Preprimary school .....	1 437	1 437
Public school .....	1 011	1 011
Elementary or high school .....	17 010	17 010
Public school .....	15 731	15 731
College .....	4 851	4 851
Public college .....	4 122	4 122
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
Persons 25 years and over .....	75 721	75 721
Less than 9th grade .....	8 856	8 856
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	13 861	13 861
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	28 484	28 484
Some college, no degree .....	11 659	11 659
Associate degree .....	4 086	4 086
Bachelor's degree .....	5 071	5 071
Graduate or professional degree .....	3 704	3 704
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	70.0	70.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	11.6	11.6
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 223	1 223
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
Persons 5 years and over .....	104 951	104 951
Some house .....	59 689	59 689
Different house in United States .....	44 838	44 838
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	13 472	13 472
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	15 698	15 698
Different MSA/PMSA .....	11 825	11 825
Not in on MSA/PMSA .....	3 843	3 843
Abroad .....	424	424
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
Workers 16 years and over .....	54 132	54 132
Car, truck, or van .....	49 606	49 606
Drove alone .....	41 235	41 235
Carpooled .....	8 371	8 371
Public transportation .....	644	644
Other means .....	2 253	2 253
Worked at home .....	1 629	1 629
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	22.2	22.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	41 004	41 004
Central city .....	19 689	19 689
Outside central city .....	21 315	21 315
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	13 128	13 128
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
Persons 16 years and over .....	89 487	89 487
In labor force .....	57 225	57 225
Employed .....	54 430	54 430
Unemployed .....	2 258	2 258
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.0	4.0
Females 16 years and over .....	46 373	46 373
Employed .....	24 422	24 422
Unemployed .....	981	981
With own children under 6 years .....	6 483	6 483
In labor force .....	4 015	4 015
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	7 528	7 528
In labor force .....	5 735	5 735
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	5 774	5 774
Not enrolled in school .....	1 849	1 849
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	535	535
Not high school graduate .....	709	709
Employed .....	380	380
Unemployed .....	83	83
Not in labor force .....	246	246
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	62 016	62 016
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	49 568	49 568
50 to 52 weeks .....	38 047	38 047
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	70 461	70 461
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	3 037	3 037
With a mobility limitation .....	1 395	1 395
In labor force .....	318	318
With a self-care limitation .....	2 330	2 330
With a work disability .....	5 541	5 541
In labor force .....	2 264	2 264
Prevented from working .....	2 808	2 808
No work disability .....	64 920	64 920
In labor force .....	52 868	52 868
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	15 312	15 312
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	2 910	2 910
With a mobility limitation .....	2 192	2 192
With a self-care limitation .....	1 637	1 637



**Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	<b>54 430</b>	<b>54 430</b>
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	5 140	5 140
Professional specialty occupations .....	5 723	5 723
Technicians and related support occupations .....	1 628	1 628
Sales occupations .....	5 798	5 798
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	8 774	8 774
Private household occupations .....	165	165
Protective service occupations .....	1 720	1 720
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	6 034	6 034
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	1 307	1 307
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	7 901	7 901
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	4 149	4 149
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	3 225	3 225
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	2 866	2 866
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	<b>43 081</b>	<b>43 081</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	2 402	2 402
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	3 717	3 717
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	3 684	3 684
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	7 624	7 624
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	7 998	7 998
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	9 159	9 159
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	6 175	6 175
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	1 464	1 464
\$100,000 or more .....	858	858
Median (dollars) .....	30 030	30 030
Mean (dollars) .....	34 272	34 272
Families .....	<b>31 535</b>	<b>31 535</b>
Median income (dollars) .....	34 972	34 972
Per capita income (dollars) .....	13 447	13 447
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	<b>43 081</b>	<b>43 081</b>
With earnings .....	33 661	33 661
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	35 598	35 598
With Social Security income .....	12 857	12 857
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	8 183	8 183
With public assistance income .....	2 671	2 671
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	3 736	3 736
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars) .....	<b>39 318</b>	<b>39 318</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	39 107	39 107
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	<b>42 395</b>	<b>42 395</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	44 415	44 415
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	<b>21 206</b>	<b>21 206</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	14 524	14 524
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>		
Families .....	<b>31 348</b>	<b>31 346</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	24 757	24 744
With related children under 18 years .....	14 874	14 860
With related children under 5 years .....	5 915	5 913
Married-couple families .....	<b>26 163</b>	<b>26 168</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	21 275	21 269
With related children under 18 years .....	11 875	11 870
With related children under 5 years .....	4 819	4 819
Female householder, no husband present .....	<b>3 948</b>	<b>3 948</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	2 524	2 524
With related children under 18 years .....	2 359	2 357
With related children under 5 years .....	849	847
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	<b>14 549</b>	<b>14 547</b>
Nonfamily householder .....	11 598	11 596
65 years and over .....	4 997	5 006
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	<b>108 605</b>	<b>108 601</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	25 463	25 463
Related children under 18 years .....	25 405	25 405
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	17 981	17 981
Persons 65 years and over .....	15 150	15 165
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>		
Families .....	<b>2 076</b>	<b>2 079</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	6.6	6.6
Householder worked in 1989 .....	915	915
With related children under 18 years .....	1 415	1 413
With related children under 5 years .....	677	675
Married-couple families .....	<b>896</b>	<b>901</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	395	395
With related children under 18 years .....	376	376
With related children under 5 years .....	166	166
Female householder, no husband present .....	<b>1 096</b>	<b>1 094</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	463	463
With related children under 18 years .....	967	965
With related children under 5 years .....	469	467
Unrelated individuals .....	<b>3 217</b>	<b>3 228</b>
Nonfamily householder .....	2 218	2 229
65 years and over .....	1 397	1 408
Persons .....	<b>9 430</b>	<b>9 444</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	8.7	8.7
Persons under 18 years .....	2 847	2 847
Related children under 18 years .....	2 809	2 809
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	1 881	1 881
Persons 65 years and over .....	1 874	1 885
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	4 095	4 102
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	13 090	13 104

**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County						
	Hagerstown, MO MSA	Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 9
All housing units.....	47 448	47 448	16 361	1 401	1 475	1 386	2 153	1 135	1 070	1 335
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	1 423	1 423	381	22	102	24	61	16	46	8
1985 to 1988.....	3 570	3 570	971	69	204	186	—	146	92	28
1980 to 1984.....	3 211	3 211	838	19	191	94	96	34	93	42
1970 to 1979.....	8 357	8 357	1 690	68	92	99	38	353	246	75
1960 to 1969.....	6 792	6 792	1 495	110	144	151	112	219	57	148
1950 to 1959.....	6 715	6 715	2 278	216	264	353	182	97	209	279
1940 to 1949.....	3 807	3 807	1 931	356	301	232	255	61	72	145
1939 or earlier.....	13 573	13 573	6 777	541	177	247	1 409	209	255	610
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	339	339	310	4	—	—	11	7	6	11
1 bedroom.....	5 495	5 495	3 558	140	121	85	716	284	82	280
2 bedrooms.....	13 448	13 448	5 181	346	525	594	585	417	538	428
3 bedrooms.....	20 855	20 855	5 890	670	634	540	661	346	351	529
4 bedrooms.....	6 087	6 087	1 181	206	170	162	135	81	82	75
5 or more bedrooms.....	1 224	1 224	241	35	25	5	45	—	11	12
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	345	345	244	—	77	—	—	—	107	8
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	353	353	162	—	52	—	—	23	23	18
Vocant condominium housing units.....	60	60	26	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	46 965	46 965	16 242	1 389	1 475	1 381	2 140	1 135	1 057	1 308
Source of water, public system or private company.....	34 375	34 375	16 309	1 379	1 475	1 375	2 140	1 135	1 058	1 309
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	29 265	29 265	16 200	1 379	1 475	1 342	1 981	1 094	970	1 288
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	578	578	40	—	—	—	13	—	14	19
Owner-occupied housing units.....	313	313	15	—	—	—	13	—	14	8
Renter-occupied housing units.....	153	153	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Occupied housing units.....	44 762	44 762	15 063	1 337	1 369	1 351	1 971	1 086	982	1 262
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	8 071	8 071	5 947	525	741	407	565	477	333	495
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	1 091	1 091	214	—	9	21	50	—	—	67
Electricity.....	12 981	12 981	3 062	118	264	296	382	334	286	167
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	18 876	18 876	5 454	658	348	595	964	259	350	436
All other fuels.....	3 628	3 628	284	12	7	32	10	16	13	82
No fuel used.....	115	115	102	24	—	—	—	—	—	15
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	4 717	4 717	3 164	87	87	137	399	172	110	380
1.....	13 792	13 792	5 811	488	493	444	768	444	460	450
2.....	16 954	16 954	4 611	567	574	551	557	359	330	331
3 or more.....	9 299	9 299	1 477	195	215	219	247	111	82	101
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	28 577	28 577	6 199	851	953	882	672	353	598	434
1989 to March 1990.....	2 141	2 141	513	75	83	41	65	26	24	46
1985 to 1988.....	6 018	6 018	1 192	241	271	151	105	39	125	59
1980 to 1984.....	3 536	3 536	661	68	69	126	117	50	123	37
1970 to 1979.....	7 023	7 023	1 251	180	134	199	141	61	147	76
1969 or earlier.....	9 859	9 859	2 582	287	396	365	244	177	179	216
Renter-occupied housing units.....	16 185	16 185	8 864	486	416	469	1 299	733	384	828
1989 to March 1990.....	5 589	5 589	3 067	97	134	187	465	314	162	315
1985 to 1988.....	6 066	6 066	3 351	182	165	179	435	249	149	302
1980 to 1984.....	2 326	2 326	1 257	62	105	26	208	124	41	76
1970 to 1979.....	1 458	1 458	783	87	—	59	94	41	19	72
1969 or earlier.....	746	746	406	58	12	18	97	5	13	63
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	2 160	2 160	1 273	18	—	20	221	147	44	155
Householder 65 years and over.....	11 012	11 012	3 918	412	418	380	371	259	261	256
Owner-occupied housing units.....	8 222	8 222	2 293	260	364	335	187	151	227	150
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	254	254	15	—	—	—	—	—	14	8
No telephone in unit.....	298	298	99	—	—	—	25	5	—	13
No vehicle available.....	2 331	2 331	1 365	44	80	90	125	82	46	102
Complete plumbing facilities.....	44 296	44 296	15 023	1 337	1 369	1 351	1 958	1 086	968	1 243
1.00 or less persons per room.....	43 763	43 763	14 842	1 337	1 362	1 351	1 934	1 073	968	1 219
1.01 or more persons per room.....	533	533	181	—	7	—	24	13	—	24
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	466	466	40	—	—	—	13	—	14	19
1.00 or less persons per room.....	451	451	40	—	—	—	13	—	14	19
1.01 or more persons per room.....	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	39 847	39 847	36 458	49 348	49 071	31 520	33 539	29 768	31 218	28 624
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	23 166	23 166	20 634	26 668	31 557	27 493	20 272	21 102	22 672	17 344
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	4 773	4 773	2 553	85	54	97	369	148	154	331
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 609	1 609	398	42	17	40	75	36	45	39
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3 164	3 164	2 155	43	37	57	294	112	109	292



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Washington County—Con.				Hagerstown city, Washington County					
	Tract 10.01	Tract 103	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 151	2 106	2 104	2 840	1 312	1 475	1 330	1 236	1 271	1 941
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	52	129	98	116	4	102	24	—	8	61
1985 to 1988.....	140	130	275	310	8	204	175	21	54	—
1980 to 1984.....	156	13	203	265	19	191	87	79	22	87
1970 to 1979.....	557	278	512	551	68	92	94	59	186	38
1960 to 1969.....	558	557	317	666	110	144	145	36	119	95
1950 to 1959.....	405	541	268	518	216	264	337	113	120	98
1940 to 1949.....	98	220	118	139	356	301	228	126	68	176
1939 or earlier.....	185	238	313	275	531	177	240	802	694	1 386
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	6	—	—	8	4	—	—	16	70	11
1 bedroom.....	208	84	123	221	140	121	85	186	539	689
2 bedrooms.....	653	456	876	553	325	525	556	323	362	496
3 bedrooms.....	1 149	984	815	1 436	629	634	533	567	257	575
4 bedrooms.....	116	511	260	462	179	170	151	100	43	125
5 or more bedrooms.....	19	71	30	160	35	25	5	44	—	45
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	8	—	103	—	—	77	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	67	—	42	21	—	52	—	—	14	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	30	—	18	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 151	2 106	2 081	2 824	1 300	1 475	1 325	1 229	1 266	1 941
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 139	1 939	1 756	2 440	1 290	1 475	1 327	1 236	1 271	1 928
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 050	1 728	1 416	936	1 290	1 475	1 302	1 236	1 271	1 921
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	6	—	19	—	—	—	14	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	6	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	14	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 038	2 021	1 994	2 736	1 248	1 369	1 295	1 166	1 020	1 759
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	850	310	432	173	453	741	407	500	324	552
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	8	25	18	8	—	9	21	33	9	50
Electricity.....	626	403	1 006	1 154	111	264	274	110	327	362
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	545	1 229	490	1 219	648	348	561	487	346	785
All other fuels.....	9	48	45	182	12	7	32	29	7	10
No fuel used.....	—	6	3	—	24	—	—	7	7	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	216	129	85	105	87	87	129	268	466	357
1.....	831	507	752	768	476	493	432	458	401	716
2.....	792	950	763	1 141	524	574	522	306	127	512
3 or more.....	199	435	394	722	161	215	212	134	26	174
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	.7	1.3
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 176	1 707	1 189	1 894	772	953	837	494	128	486
1989 to March 1990.....	87	167	82	117	57	83	41	47	8	65
1985 to 1988.....	222	314	311	464	180	271	144	84	—	55
1980 to 1984.....	123	178	140	222	68	69	119	36	3	77
1970 to 1979.....	212	408	293	471	180	134	194	125	14	106
1969 or earlier.....	532	640	363	620	287	396	339	202	103	183
Renter-occupied housing units.....	862	314	805	842	476	416	458	672	892	1 273
1989 to March 1990.....	317	97	405	269	97	134	176	241	275	456
1985 to 1988.....	353	118	244	324	182	165	179	238	363	435
1980 to 1984.....	115	47	91	119	62	105	26	104	142	208
1970 to 1979.....	73	24	54	93	77	—	59	67	75	94
1969 or earlier.....	4	28	11	37	58	12	18	22	37	80
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	82	6	20	57	18	—	20	100	233	221
Householder 65 years and over.....	525	655	458	606	389	418	360	189	322	307
Owner-occupied housing units.....	439	586	373	436	247	364	315	133	99	140
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	6	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
No vehicle available.....	57	105	32	38	44	80	82	79	190	111
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 038	2 015	1 994	2 717	1 248	1 369	1 295	1 152	1 020	1 759
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 996	2 008	1 984	2 688	1 248	1 362	1 295	1 124	983	1 735
1.01 or more persons per room.....	42	7	10	29	—	7	—	28	37	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	6	—	19	—	—	—	14	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	6	—	19	—	—	—	14	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	34 457	49 950	38 499	47 835	48 723	49 071	31 859	23 801	21 665	35 886
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	24 122	24 465	30 394	26 094	26 623	31 557	27 547	20 709	14 583	19 982
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	216	92	70	233	85	54	97	214	342	313
Owner-occupied housing units.....	23	53	43	82	42	17	40	74	26	19
Renter-occupied housing units.....	193	39	27	151	43	37	57	140	316	294



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown city, Washington County—Con.								
	Troct 6.01 (pt.)	Troct 6.02 (pt.)	Troct 7	Troct 8	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 10.01 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 111 (pt.)	Troct 112 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 094	862	1 514	1 934	1 289	534	127	403	39
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990.....	16	42	15	17	—	—	5	82	5
1985 to 1988.....	146	79	66	65	28	20	10	95	—
1980 to 1984.....	22	81	124	68	42	—	—	16	—
1970 to 1979.....	353	221	70	170	75	157	—	100	7
1960 to 1969.....	219	47	22	162	130	178	7	74	7
1950 to 1959.....	75	163	226	187	279	120	44	16	20
1940 to 1949.....	54	39	106	287	139	21	25	5	—
1939 or earlier.....	209	190	885	978	596	38	36	15	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom.....	7	6	66	112	11	—	—	—	7
1 bedroom.....	284	75	509	558	280	24	36	25	7
2 bedrooms.....	401	454	347	536	414	126	51	258	7
3 bedrooms.....	321	269	488	604	497	384	23	91	18
4 bedrooms.....	81	47	78	86	75	—	17	29	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	11	26	38	12	—	—	—	—
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	107	—	—	8	—	—	52	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	23	14	—	18	18	—	—	23	—
Vocant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 094	856	1 499	1 901	1 262	534	127	394	39
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 094	862	1 514	1 925	1 289	534	127	398	39
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 094	825	1 514	1 926	1 282	534	121	382	27
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	7	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	7	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 045	783	1 337	1 813	1 216	512	118	343	39
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas.....	477	304	473	728	486	276	46	180	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	3	20	58	8	—	3	—
Electricity.....	334	239	360	305	167	63	—	132	14
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	227	240	437	680	417	165	60	28	25
All other fuels.....	7	—	24	77	73	—	6	—	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	40	3	15	—	6	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None.....	172	98	477	447	380	160	30	6	—
1.....	437	411	484	627	445	201	38	180	12
2.....	337	217	298	590	296	126	44	125	13
3 or more.....	99	57	78	149	95	25	6	32	14
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	318	435	356	634	393	214	39	121	19
1989 to March 1990.....	26	18	4	70	38	7	6	38	5
1985 to 1988.....	33	102	69	128	59	23	—	44	—
1980 to 1984.....	43	26	26	57	31	24	—	6	—
1970 to 1979.....	61	119	63	118	67	39	5	19	7
1969 or earlier.....	155	94	194	261	198	121	28	14	7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	727	348	981	1 179	823	298	79	222	20
1989 to March 1990.....	314	153	300	335	315	133	20	118	—
1985 to 1988.....	249	141	374	525	297	127	22	34	20
1980 to 1984.....	118	29	192	123	76	20	6	46	—
1970 to 1979.....	41	12	105	137	72	18	8	18	—
1969 or earlier.....	5	13	10	59	63	—	23	6	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit.....	147	44	128	139	155	62	6	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	231	207	420	544	256	105	58	105	7
Owner-occupied housing units.....	123	173	157	204	150	105	28	48	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	7	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	5	—	5	19	13	7	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	82	38	243	263	102	15	30	6	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 045	776	1 337	1 813	1 197	512	118	343	39
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 032	776	1 329	1 806	1 173	494	118	335	32
1.01 or more persons per room.....	13	—	8	7	24	18	—	8	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	7	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	7	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	31 134	31 668	33 905	33 740	28 133	30 537	60 280	42 246	41 821
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 821	22 463	16 446	20 217	17 345	13 949	24 551	34 048	63 227
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	148	138	354	285	331	177	6	9	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	36	33	24	38	39	—	6	4	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	112	105	330	247	292	177	—	5	—

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02
All housing units.....	89	—	56	212	41	208	46	1 617	1 548
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990.....	18	—	—	—	—	4	8	52	14
1985 to 1988.....	61	—	11	—	—	13	—	120	32
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	7	9	12	12	—	156	38
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	5	—	—	25	—	400	531
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	6	17	—	10	18	380	189
1950 to 1959.....	—	—	16	84	22	46	—	285	311
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	4	79	7	33	6	77	152
1939 or earlier.....	10	—	7	23	—	65	14	147	281
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1 bedroom.....	—	—	—	27	—	7	—	184	68
2 bedrooms.....	21	—	38	89	16	84	14	527	307
3 bedrooms.....	41	—	7	86	25	82	32	765	963
4 bedrooms.....	27	—	11	10	—	35	—	116	179
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	31
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	67	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	89	—	56	199	41	201	46	1 617	1 540
Source of water, public system or private company.....	89	—	48	212	41	196	20	1 605	1 520
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	89	—	40	60	—	145	6	1 516	1 508
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	13	—	7	—	—	8
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	13	—	7	—	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	89	—	56	212	41	199	46	1 526	1 502
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas.....	72	—	—	13	—	29	9	574	382
Battled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	13
Electricity.....	7	—	22	20	—	47	—	563	232
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	10	—	34	179	32	110	19	380	840
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	—	9	13	9	9	35
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None.....	—	—	8	42	—	12	—	56	105
1.....	12	—	12	52	7	49	5	630	410
2.....	43	—	29	45	22	113	35	666	581
3 or more.....	34	—	7	73	12	25	6	174	406
Vehicles per household.....	2.2	—	1.6	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	79	—	45	186	35	163	41	962	1 209
1989 to March 1990.....	18	—	—	—	—	6	8	80	49
1985 to 1988.....	61	—	7	50	6	23	—	199	165
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	7	40	7	21	6	99	137
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	5	35	—	28	9	173	401
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	26	61	22	85	18	411	457
Renter-occupied housing units.....	10	—	11	26	6	36	5	564	293
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	11	9	—	9	—	184	133
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	226	95
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	95	34
1970 to 1979.....	10	—	—	—	—	7	—	55	21
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	4	10
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	29
Householder 65 years and over.....	23	—	20	64	28	54	—	420	410
Owner-occupied housing units.....	13	—	20	47	28	54	—	334	380
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	—	8	14	—	8	—	42	62
Complete plumbing facilities.....	89	—	56	199	41	192	46	1 526	1 494
1.00 or less persons per room.....	89	—	56	199	41	192	46	1 502	1 494
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	13	—	7	—	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	55 456	—	25 224	27 406	17 363	30 017	33 324	35 329	37 539
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 828	—	25 267	34 462	55 200	24 689	17 200	29 497	27 453
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	—	—	56	—	16	—	39	131
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	56	—	12	—	23	64
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	16	67

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.							
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
All housing units.....	730	1 582	1 979	1 866	1 680	1 595	1 627	2 500
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990.....	58	31	124	111	108	26	21	23
1985 to 1988.....	—	89	120	159	188	108	90	201
1980 to 1984.....	119	82	13	47	121	94	170	286
1970 to 1979.....	60	337	278	532	445	289	306	447
1960 to 1969.....	93	255	550	309	285	290	265	451
1950 to 1959.....	156	163	497	238	206	141	212	450
1940 to 1949.....	75	68	195	140	66	91	110	86
1939 or earlier.....	169	557	202	330	261	556	453	556
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
1 bedroom.....	69	46	48	143	53	71	190	290
2 bedrooms.....	173	308	405	463	558	433	528	968
3 bedrooms.....	314	797	961	924	836	755	695	901
4 bedrooms.....	145	351	494	299	191	228	165	292
5 or more bedrooms.....	29	80	71	37	42	108	42	46
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Vacant condominium housing units.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	730	1 551	1 979	1 860	1 680	1 571	1 595	2 478
Source of water, public system or private company.....	696	324	1 812	1 109	536	282	858	1 932
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	380	43	1 607	692	432	221	839	1 739
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	57	6	6	13	71	42	27
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	37	6	—	—	24	29	17
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	20	—	—	13	36	—	10
Occupied housing units.....	688	1 533	1 903	1 815	1 625	1 531	1 501	2 377
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas.....	113	32	264	6	79	—	110	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	88	48	25	55	80	62	27	27
Electricity.....	174	486	403	710	423	285	360	1 056
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	268	747	1 169	815	822	776	683	1 193
All other fuels.....	45	220	42	229	221	408	321	101
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None.....	36	34	99	50	84	91	199	203
1.....	184	368	469	358	354	301	462	834
2.....	310	670	906	879	756	656	548	877
3 or more.....	158	461	429	528	431	483	292	463
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	304	1 264	1 668	1 335	1 361	1 200	966	1 556
1989 to March 1990.....	19	75	161	77	176	61	53	75
1985 to 1988.....	22	231	314	185	342	235	171	320
1980 to 1984.....	59	167	178	164	154	156	142	292
1970 to 1979.....	78	430	403	491	345	268	220	335
1969 or earlier.....	126	361	612	418	344	480	380	534
Renter-occupied housing units.....	384	269	235	480	264	331	535	821
1989 to March 1990.....	207	77	77	214	94	63	186	221
1985 to 1988.....	160	68	96	171	91	126	198	316
1980 to 1984.....	9	58	41	58	33	81	84	138
1970 to 1979.....	8	22	16	30	37	39	47	75
1969 or earlier.....	—	44	5	7	9	22	20	71
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit.....	21	50	—	48	113	31	182	74
Householder 65 years and over.....	95	326	597	356	348	341	414	847
Owner-occupied housing units.....	95	304	558	286	299	282	319	589
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	40	6	6	4	19	26	25
No telephone in unit.....	—	15	—	12	33	—	41	12
No vehicle available.....	8	28	75	22	67	64	139	130
Complete plumbing facilities.....	688	1 476	1 897	1 809	1 612	1 471	1 472	2 350
1.00 or less persons per room.....	660	1 453	1 890	1 771	1 557	1 441	1 441	2 334
1.01 or more persons per room.....	28	23	7	38	55	9	31	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	57	6	6	13	60	29	27
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	57	6	6	4	60	29	27
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	39 341	40 037	49 708	40 704	35 115	35 836	29 256	39 320
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	30 052	28 694	24 436	31 271	26 990	22 754	18 814	24 190
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	30	107	86	115	92	168	276	165
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	86	47	61	74	86	104	72
Renter-occupied housing units.....	24	21	39	54	18	82	172	93



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116
All housing units .....	2 071	—	1 701	2 801	2 350	1 742	2 064	982
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	83	—	16	111	127	36	25	46
1985 to 1988 .....	265	—	180	310	244	188	126	94
1980 to 1984 .....	88	—	187	265	247	156	186	78
1970 to 1979 .....	516	—	412	544	426	292	608	214
1960 to 1969 .....	270	—	243	659	425	229	262	91
1950 to 1959 .....	298	—	252	498	194	192	96	80
1940 to 1949 .....	52	—	113	139	162	103	103	15
1939 or earlier .....	499	—	298	275	525	546	658	364
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	8	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
1 bedroom .....	72	—	98	214	167	95	59	36
2 bedrooms .....	598	—	618	546	469	343	490	271
3 bedrooms .....	1 038	—	724	1 418	1 134	952	987	528
4 bedrooms .....	321	—	231	462	511	288	420	130
5 or more bedrooms .....	34	—	30	160	67	62	108	17
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	51	—	4	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	19	21	14	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	2 006	—	1 687	2 785	2 313	1 721	2 020	958
Source of water, public system or private company .....	384	—	1 358	2 401	950	948	266	479
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	78	—	1 034	909	613	882	78	154
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	89	—	—	19	50	25	73	32
Owner-occupied housing units .....	16	—	—	11	28	22	46	28
Renter-occupied housing units .....	17	—	—	8	6	3	15	—
Occupied housing units .....	1 903	—	1 651	2 697	2 239	1 689	1 945	931
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	—	—	252	173	3	—	13	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	69	—	15	8	48	122	112	69
Electricity .....	629	—	874	1 140	933	646	592	317
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	855	—	462	1 194	966	704	776	388
All other fuels .....	350	—	45	182	289	207	452	157
No fuel used .....	—	—	3	—	—	10	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	42	—	79	105	70	67	85	86
1 .....	494	—	572	756	528	489	404	231
2 .....	789	—	638	1 128	928	627	771	326
3 or more .....	578	—	362	708	713	506	685	288
Vehicles per household .....	2.2	—	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 553	—	1 068	1 875	1 746	1 335	1 663	764
1989 to March 1990 .....	124	—	44	112	199	61	150	80
1985 to 1988 .....	427	—	267	464	434	383	313	207
1980 to 1984 .....	177	—	134	222	137	201	282	93
1970 to 1979 .....	369	—	274	464	445	331	510	158
1969 or earlier .....	456	—	349	613	531	359	408	226
Renter-occupied housing units .....	350	—	583	822	493	354	282	167
1989 to March 1990 .....	119	—	287	269	150	85	80	47
1985 to 1988 .....	112	—	210	304	205	126	124	74
1980 to 1984 .....	57	—	45	119	78	63	40	18
1970 to 1979 .....	35	—	36	93	38	54	28	24
1969 or earlier .....	27	—	5	37	22	26	10	4
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	51	—	20	57	55	37	66	33
Householder 65 years and over .....	352	—	353	599	440	393	406	208
Owner-occupied housing units .....	335	—	325	429	369	309	382	172
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	11	—	—	11	17	14	26	27
No telephone in unit .....	18	—	3	—	6	5	33	21
No vehicle available .....	29	—	26	38	47	52	44	63
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 870	—	1 651	2 678	2 205	1 664	1 884	903
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 839	—	1 649	2 656	2 191	1 642	1 869	888
1.01 or more persons per room .....	31	—	2	22	14	22	15	15
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	33	—	—	19	34	25	61	28
1.00 or less persons per room .....	33	—	—	19	34	25	55	28
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	44 945	—	38 074	47 896	47 429	39 363	43 296	36 871
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	27 951	—	29 002	25 191	25 327	25 756	23 843	25 630
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	111	—	61	233	190	129	162	53
Owner-occupied housing units .....	72	—	39	82	99	91	102	35
Renter-occupied housing units .....	39	—	22	151	91	38	60	18

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Washington County						
		Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 9
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units.....</b>	<b>23 280</b>	<b>23 280</b>	<b>5 556</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>366</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage.....	12 716	12 716	2 890	488	499	378	355	149	229	216
Less than \$300.....	527	527	118	—	32	5	46	8	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	1 213	1 213	297	15	29	44	52	—	37	48
\$400 to \$499.....	1 773	1 773	466	63	63	77	63	35	67	48
\$500 to \$599.....	1 868	1 868	506	47	57	58	89	29	28	34
\$600 to \$799.....	3 494	3 494	916	152	178	148	86	29	52	71
\$800 to \$999.....	2 024	2 024	379	100	55	46	19	50	11	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1 469	1 469	190	107	75	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	229	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	119	119	18	4	10	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	653	653	611	776	657	605	521	665	476	535
Not mortgaged.....	10 564	10 564	2 666	334	396	466	230	164	225	150
Less than \$100.....	384	384	121	10	7	8	—	20	7	—
\$100 to \$199.....	6 104	6 104	1 433	110	169	272	195	98	128	102
\$200 to \$299.....	3 414	3 414	924	171	157	159	35	30	75	48
\$300 to \$399.....	450	450	135	38	44	—	—	16	10	—
\$400 to \$499.....	140	140	35	5	10	15	—	—	5	—
\$500 or more.....	72	72	18	—	9	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	185	185	189	224	211	190	153	173	190	181
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000.....	5 086	5 086	1 440	105	156	259	119	111	106	83
Less than 20 percent.....	2 134	2 134	470	25	78	127	16	61	34	30
20 to 24 percent.....	669	669	256	10	14	27	26	11	12	8
25 to 29 percent.....	497	497	162	19	13	39	6	8	14	—
30 to 34 percent.....	304	304	97	8	—	13	—	—	21	24
35 percent or more.....	1 364	1 364	419	25	51	53	64	31	25	21
Not computed.....	118	118	36	18	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median.....	22.6	22.6	24.5	27.2	20.0	20.5	41.4	19.0	27.5	30.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	5 782	5 782	1 662	176	247	272	228	78	209	164
Less than 20 percent.....	3 646	3 646	1 030	103	148	191	156	38	125	97
20 to 24 percent.....	752	752	291	15	22	32	38	12	45	51
25 to 29 percent.....	612	612	188	21	61	10	7	20	23	9
30 to 34 percent.....	376	376	73	16	—	28	27	8	—	—
35 percent or more.....	389	389	80	21	16	11	—	—	9	7
Not computed.....	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median.....	14.6	14.6	15.9	17.4	15.1	13.6	14.7	20.4	17.1	14.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	6 042	6 042	1 291	211	223	183	129	83	76	62
Less than 20 percent.....	4 073	4 073	912	119	160	156	117	61	71	28
20 to 24 percent.....	1 055	1 055	221	51	19	27	12	14	5	29
25 to 29 percent.....	548	548	128	36	27	—	—	8	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	209	209	30	5	17	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	152	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.0	16.0	16.2	18.2	16.4	15.0	15.6	13.5	10.0	20.5
\$50,000 or more.....	6 370	6 370	1 163	330	269	130	109	41	63	57
Less than 20 percent.....	5 340	5 340	1 022	269	226	123	100	34	63	57
20 to 24 percent.....	675	675	96	41	13	7	9	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	240	240	38	11	23	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	87	87	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.6	11.6	11.1	11.7	10.8	10.0	10.9	16.6	10.0	12.2
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units.....</b>	<b>15 491</b>	<b>15 491</b>	<b>8 813</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>1 299</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>821</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100.....	553	553	413	—	—	13	—	13	7	77
\$100 to \$199.....	1 467	1 467	1 060	8	—	17	97	31	62	140
\$200 to \$299.....	2 826	2 826	1 951	82	11	49	369	208	62	187
\$300 to \$399.....	4 246	4 246	2 619	176	43	96	505	296	83	243
\$400 to \$499.....	2 980	2 980	1 344	113	144	127	195	128	25	87
\$500 to \$599.....	1 848	1 848	878	58	119	114	87	6	89	43
\$600 to \$749.....	747	747	309	35	48	35	23	37	11	23
\$750 to \$999.....	187	187	83	5	37	6	—	14	4	8
\$1,000 or more.....	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	602	602	156	9	14	12	23	—	25	13
Median (dollars).....	357	357	330	391	501	439	331	336	341	300
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000.....	3 747	3 747	2 598	62	45	55	333	162	106	343
Less than 20 percent.....	197	197	111	—	—	4	—	—	—	25
20 to 24 percent.....	358	358	261	—	—	16	—	12	31	16
25 to 29 percent.....	506	506	415	—	—	—	31	7	17	46
30 to 34 percent.....	312	312	247	4	—	9	29	11	15	29
35 percent or more.....	1 957	1 957	1 371	53	31	26	250	119	20	18
Not computed.....	417	417	193	5	14	—	23	13	23	—
Median.....	42.5	42.5	40.0	50.0+	50.0+	34.2	50.0+	50.0+	28.1	43.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 648	3 648	2 227	132	86	100	387	187	89	162
Less than 20 percent.....	514	514	310	—	5	—	47	31	29	35
20 to 24 percent.....	814	814	555	41	21	29	88	48	26	24
25 to 29 percent.....	693	693	473	59	8	35	90	19	—	38
30 to 34 percent.....	620	620	395	—	15	—	81	35	20	36
35 percent or more.....	880	880	466	32	37	28	81	54	14	29
Not computed.....	127	127	28	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median.....	28.1	28.1	27.5	27.1	33.0	27.4	28.2	28.8	23.0	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	5 009	5 009	2 488	168	97	196	377	296	80	215
Less than 20 percent.....	2 998	2 998	1 683	107	31	77	285	229	42	141
20 to 24 percent.....	1 123	1 123	468	38	21	64	72	44	12	36
25 to 29 percent.....	545	545	242	23	31	45	20	23	6	30
30 to 34 percent.....	120	120	51	—	9	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more.....	71	71	13	—	5	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed.....	152	152	31	—	—	4	—	—	13	—
Median.....	18.3	18.3	17.6	17.4	24.2	21.5	16.9	17.2	18.8	16.3
\$35,000 or more.....	3 087	3 087	1 500	124	188	118	202	88	93	101
Less than 20 percent.....	2 820	2 820	1 437	114	180	118	202	75	83	88
20 to 24 percent.....	135	135	46	6	—	—	—	13	6	13
25 to 29 percent.....	33	33	13	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	97	97	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.6	14.4	12.6	12.1	11.7	14.9	11.2



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Con.				Hagerstown city, Washington County					
	Tract 10.01	Tract 103	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units.....</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>1 413</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>412</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage.....	556	723	629	997	428	499	358	226	15	268
Less than \$300.....	15	21	24	45	—	32	5	9	11	31
\$300 to \$399.....	31	63	43	63	15	29	37	59	—	24
\$400 to \$499.....	82	42	85	90	63	63	64	42	—	36
\$500 to \$599.....	72	64	136	78	47	57	58	59	—	79
\$600 to \$799.....	192	175	157	276	137	178	148	57	4	79
\$800 to \$999.....	126	122	84	202	85	55	46	—	—	19
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	38	150	96	177	77	75	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	48	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	38	4	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	707	795	627	744	759	657	614	515	271	554
Not mortgaged.....	566	690	356	654	315	396	441	232	98	144
Less than \$100.....	14	16	9	—	10	7	8	23	19	—
\$100 to \$199.....	430	248	204	430	97	169	259	116	59	119
\$200 to \$299.....	110	290	111	208	165	157	147	87	16	25
\$300 to \$399.....	5	102	28	16	38	44	7	6	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	7	34	4	—	5	10	15	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	4	—
Median (dollars).....	172	223	189	181	228	211	189	176	157	155
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000.....	289	246	182	262	105	156	234	198	60	66
Less than 20 percent.....	155	66	65	109	25	78	114	49	18	6
20 to 24 percent.....	41	29	19	54	10	14	27	40	25	26
25 to 29 percent.....	27	45	3	—	19	13	31	20	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	29	35	32	19	8	—	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	37	65	63	69	25	51	53	78	17	21
Not computed.....	—	6	—	11	18	—	—	11	—	7
Median.....	19.0	27.8	30.6	21.5	27.2	20.0	20.6	26.1	22.4	24.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	301	297	270	285	170	247	258	130	27	156
Less than 20 percent.....	207	182	173	192	97	148	177	94	23	114
20 to 24 percent.....	37	—	27	32	15	22	32	36	—	25
25 to 29 percent.....	14	39	40	41	21	61	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	16	24	23	7	16	—	28	—	4	17
35 percent or more.....	27	52	7	13	21	16	11	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	13.3	15.5	11.7	17.9	15.1	12.7	16.2	10.0	13.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	282	311	253	454	186	223	183	108	11	113
Less than 20 percent.....	156	238	170	306	113	160	156	66	11	101
20 to 24 percent.....	72	27	55	76	43	19	27	31	—	12
25 to 29 percent.....	30	17	15	42	25	27	—	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	24	17	6	14	5	17	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	12	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.6	12.4	16.1	15.4	17.3	16.4	15.0	17.9	10.0	16.3
\$50,000 or more.....	250	559	280	650	282	269	124	22	15	77
Less than 20 percent.....	210	449	228	509	237	226	117	22	15	68
20 to 24 percent.....	40	70	32	86	34	13	7	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	22	20	43	11	23	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	18	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.1	10.6	12.1	14.4	10.3	10.8	10.4	10.0	10.0	13.4
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units.....</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>1 273</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100.....	86	—	—	51	—	—	13	6	100	—
\$100 to \$199.....	106	—	6	82	8	—	17	43	133	97
\$200 to \$299.....	49	25	59	69	82	11	49	151	246	369
\$300 to \$399.....	114	107	108	69	166	43	85	236	295	488
\$400 to \$499.....	329	60	269	187	113	144	127	140	56	195
\$500 to \$599.....	108	21	268	197	58	119	114	61	37	78
\$600 to \$749.....	60	55	77	95	35	48	35	17	7	23
\$750 to \$999.....	—	22	1	4	5	37	6	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	4	19	2	48	9	14	12	10	18	23
Median (dollars).....	414	415	480	457	393	501	441	351	280	328
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000.....	193	63	43	193	62	45	55	145	387	333
Less than 20 percent.....	13	—	—	28	—	—	4	—	45	—
20 to 24 percent.....	52	—	—	42	—	—	16	—	21	—
25 to 29 percent.....	59	—	2	19	—	—	—	6	53	31
30 to 34 percent.....	9	—	—	18	4	—	9	8	40	29
35 percent or more.....	55	53	41	66	53	31	26	102	199	250
Not computed.....	5	10	—	20	5	14	—	29	29	23
Median.....	27.5	50.0+	50.0+	29.3	50.0+	50.0+	34.2	50.0+	39.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	163	76	161	58	132	86	100	198	254	387
Less than 20 percent.....	35	—	33	—	—	5	—	7	47	—
20 to 24 percent.....	8	7	18	12	41	21	29	72	86	88
25 to 29 percent.....	45	22	18	—	59	8	35	15	50	90
30 to 34 percent.....	22	17	17	8	—	15	—	49	31	81
35 percent or more.....	49	30	75	30	32	37	28	51	31	81
Not computed.....	4	—	—	8	—	—	8	4	9	—
Median.....	31.6	32.6	33.4	37.3	27.1	33.0	27.4	30.3	24.4	28.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	276	95	361	359	158	97	185	237	205	360
Less than 20 percent.....	110	47	134	119	97	31	66	154	177	268
20 to 24 percent.....	112	16	137	115	38	21	64	52	13	72
25 to 29 percent.....	54	—	78	75	23	31	45	17	15	20
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	10	24	—	9	6	14	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	20	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	5	2	26	—	—	4	—	—	—
Median.....	21.3	19.4	21.7	22.1	18.0	24.2	21.9	18.3	16.3	16.8
\$35,000 or more.....	224	75	227	192	124	188	118	84	46	193
Less than 20 percent.....	224	39	212	154	114	180	118	84	46	193
20 to 24 percent.....	—	22	13	24	6	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	14	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.7	14.5	13.5	14.6	12.6	14.4	12.6	10.0	10.0	11.8



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown city, Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	278	309	323	552	333	205	33	84	19
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage.....	142	145	132	319	183	89	11	63	12
Less than \$300.....	8	7	4	11	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	19	24	60	30	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	35	45	26	28	48	11	5	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	27	17	24	68	34	23	—	13	—
\$600 to \$799.....	22	46	45	105	56	22	—	5	12
\$800 to \$999.....	50	11	9	47	15	23	—	19	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	22	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Median (dollars).....	656	504	530	591	540	722	1 021	931	675
Not mortgaged.....	136	164	191	233	150	116	22	21	7
Less than \$100.....	20	7	13	7	—	7	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	70	87	125	141	102	69	6	7	7
\$200 to \$299.....	30	55	49	85	48	40	10	10	—
\$300 to \$399.....	16	10	4	—	—	—	6	4	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	171	192	168	186	181	185	275	225	175
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000.....	83	81	135	143	74	77	6	22	—
Less than 20 percent.....	40	16	41	30	30	16	—	7	—
20 to 24 percent.....	4	12	37	36	8	17	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	8	7	26	25	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	21	4	11	15	22	—	7	—
35 percent or more.....	31	25	27	41	21	15	6	8	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.9	31.3	23.6	26.1	24.4	28.9	50.0+	32.9	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	71	135	75	193	155	43	—	—	12
Less than 20 percent.....	38	75	40	88	36	—	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent.....	12	35	8	50	51	—	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent.....	13	16	27	24	9	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	9	—	16	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.3	18.8	19.1	18.8	16.3	13.9	—	—	10.0-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	83	41	74	129	62	52	—	26	—
Less than 20 percent.....	61	36	67	83	28	21	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent.....	14	5	7	21	29	8	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	8	—	—	25	5	15	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.5	10.0-	13.9	16.1	20.5	23.1	—	24.0	—
\$50,000 or more.....	41	52	39	97	42	33	27	36	7
Less than 20 percent.....	34	52	39	97	42	23	21	22	7
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	10	6	10	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.6	10.0-	10.0-	12.0	11.3	15.9	10.0-	13.9	12.5
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units.....</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1 179</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100.....	13	7	77	34	77	86	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	31	55	211	232	140	93	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	202	62	233	306	187	28	18	—	7
\$300 to \$399.....	296	71	268	324	238	47	53	9	—
\$400 to \$499.....	128	25	97	177	87	31	—	24	—
\$500 to \$599.....	6	76	45	78	43	7	—	143	13
\$600 to \$749.....	37	11	13	14	23	—	—	46	—
\$750 to \$999.....	14	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	25	18	14	13	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	337	342	288	302	298	130	337	550	512
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000.....	162	102	419	336	343	165	14	30	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	18	6	25	13	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	12	31	89	24	16	52	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	7	17	70	132	46	53	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	11	15	24	69	29	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	119	20	180	105	209	33	14	30	—
Not computed.....	13	19	38	—	18	5	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	28.1	32.8	30.4	43.2	26.4	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	187	77	239	317	157	42	27	24	—
Less than 20 percent.....	31	22	41	50	35	25	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	48	26	52	60	24	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	19	—	45	94	33	9	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	35	20	48	69	36	—	11	—	—
35 percent or more.....	54	9	53	37	29	—	—	24	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	28.8	23.2	27.9	27.4	28.0	16.7	29.2	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	296	68	192	334	215	41	30	70	—
Less than 20 percent.....	229	30	148	266	141	34	30	12	—
20 to 24 percent.....	44	12	37	48	36	7	—	24	—
25 to 29 percent.....	23	6	—	5	30	—	—	27	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.2	19.5	16.3	16.7	16.3	12.6	13.3	24.8	—
\$35,000 or more.....	82	85	117	192	101	44	8	98	20
Less than 20 percent.....	69	79	112	192	88	44	8	90	20
20 to 24 percent.....	13	6	—	—	13	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.7	14.9	10.0-	12.5	11.2	12.5	12.5	15.3	11.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County							
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.) Tract 10.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	79	—	45	173	35	145	33	917
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	60	—	20	87	7	84	33	467
Less than \$300	—	—	—	15	—	27	—	15
\$300 to \$399	—	—	7	28	—	18	18	31
\$400 to \$499	—	—	13	27	—	22	—	71
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	10	—	11	—	49
\$600 to \$799	15	—	—	7	7	6	15	170
\$800 to \$999	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
\$1,000 to \$1,499	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	1 000	—	412	401	675	342	346	703
Not mortgaged	19	—	25	86	28	61	—	450
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
\$100 to \$199	13	—	13	76	28	41	—	361
\$200 to \$299	6	—	12	10	—	20	—	70
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	175	—	195	151	175	186	—	168
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	—	25	53	28	25	9	212
Less than 20 percent	—	—	13	10	21	18	—	139
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	24
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	—	—	7	—	20
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	—	—	—	9	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	22
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	19.7	50.0+	14.7	18.5	32.5	16.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6	—	14	72	7	74	9	258
Less than 20 percent	6	—	14	42	—	50	9	171
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	13	—	10	—	37
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	7	7	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	16
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median	10.0	—	17.5	17.7	27.5	13.1	12.5	11.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	25	—	—	16	—	35	—	230
Less than 20 percent	6	—	—	16	—	35	—	135
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.1	—	—	10.0	—	10.3	—	18.1
\$50,000 or more	48	—	6	32	—	11	15	217
Less than 20 percent	32	—	6	32	—	11	15	187
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.4	—	10.0	10.0	—	10.0	14.2	12.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10	—	11	26	6	36	5	564
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	13
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	21
\$300 to \$399	10	—	11	17	—	12	5	67
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	298
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	9	—	13	—	101
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	338	—	313	394	263	323	363	443
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	28
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	121
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	49
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median	—	—	—	—	—	14.3	27.5	33.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	10	—	11	17	—	12	—	235
Less than 20 percent	10	—	11	17	—	12	—	76
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	—	17.5	17.5	—	17.5	—	22.0
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	9	6	8	—	180
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	9	6	4	—	180
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	17.5	10.0	20.0	—	12.8



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.							
	Troct 101	Troct 102	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 104	Troct 105	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	254	919	1 380	1 122	778	796	678	1 326
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage.....	137	517	712	622	430	350	286	675
Less than \$300.....	—	30	21	19	30	20	16	28
\$300 to \$399.....	—	69	63	74	22	55	71	96
\$400 to \$499.....	14	44	37	150	60	79	54	95
\$500 to \$599.....	68	59	64	72	62	26	53	122
\$600 to \$799.....	12	109	175	114	159	83	56	129
\$800 to \$999.....	15	61	122	129	61	59	13	135
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	28	104	144	64	30	28	21	60
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	23	48	—	6	—	2	8
\$2,000 or more.....	—	18	38	—	—	—	—	2
Median (dollars).....	583	730	795	593	670	588	503	596
Not mortgaged.....	117	402	668	500	348	446	392	651
Less than \$100.....	—	16	16	29	—	19	24	38
\$100 to \$199.....	70	256	242	251	223	281	214	317
\$200 to \$299.....	39	111	280	190	119	146	119	228
\$300 to \$399.....	—	12	96	16	6	—	24	28
\$400 to \$499.....	8	7	34	8	—	—	—	20
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	11	20
Median (dollars).....	191	175	221	192	183	174	182	193
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000.....	50	257	240	213	151	163	217	256
Less than 20 percent.....	31	171	66	118	34	92	76	115
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	29	13	23	12	23	34
25 to 29 percent.....	5	39	45	20	9	11	28	19
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	35	13	6	15	10	17
35 percent or more.....	—	42	59	38	73	26	57	65
Not computed.....	—	5	6	11	6	7	23	6
Median.....	17.5	17.3	27.4	18.5	35.2	17.8	24.6	21.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	57	160	297	218	170	229	229	319
Less than 20 percent.....	36	92	182	160	91	169	160	233
20 to 24 percent.....	15	15	—	33	30	26	36	12
25 to 29 percent.....	—	28	39	9	15	6	25	37
30 to 34 percent.....	—	12	24	5	22	14	6	30
35 percent or more.....	6	13	52	11	12	14	2	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.3	15.7	13.3	13.1	16.3	11.1	13.2	14.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	57	215	311	341	254	219	161	372
Less than 20 percent.....	47	130	238	236	175	174	130	274
20 to 24 percent.....	—	25	27	66	35	12	18	39
25 to 29 percent.....	10	23	17	18	38	24	—	37
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	17	6	—	9	—	5
35 percent or more.....	—	32	12	10	6	—	13	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.6	14.7	12.4	13.4	15.5	10.0	13.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more.....	90	287	532	350	203	185	71	379
Less than 20 percent.....	90	207	428	305	185	174	67	322
20 to 24 percent.....	—	30	64	41	18	11	2	49
25 to 29 percent.....	—	35	22	4	—	—	2	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	15	18	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.7	14.3	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	365	188	230	443	226	247	469	810
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100.....	—	7	—	18	—	—	13	14
\$100 to \$199.....	—	12	—	12	13	22	63	51
\$200 to \$299.....	24	19	7	83	71	47	160	104
\$300 to \$399.....	126	57	54	142	56	83	101	240
\$400 to \$499.....	60	49	60	95	7	39	62	219
\$500 to \$599.....	36	29	21	51	22	16	28	120
\$600 to \$749.....	37	—	55	28	24	8	4	11
\$750 to \$999.....	—	15	14	7	10	—	—	2
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	82	—	19	7	23	32	38	49
Median (dollars).....	393	397	482	370	313	354	287	390
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000.....	24	20	49	68	27	59	158	153
Less than 20 percent.....	—	7	—	12	—	—	8	9
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	6	—	3	1	19
25 to 29 percent.....	—	5	—	6	—	3	20	8
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	12	11
35 percent or more.....	18	8	39	29	18	32	94	68
Not computed.....	6	—	10	7	9	21	23	38
Median.....	50.0+	28.0	50.0+	34.1	46.4	50.0+	46.6	46.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	93	35	49	79	77	40	130	225
Less than 20 percent.....	—	6	—	6	—	9	35	30
20 to 24 percent.....	26	6	7	18	44	—	35	20
25 to 29 percent.....	21	16	6	10	13	7	23	35
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	6	8	—	7	16	48
35 percent or more.....	13	—	30	37	16	14	12	77
Not computed.....	27	—	—	—	4	3	9	15
Median.....	25.2	26.7	40.7	33.4	24.1	31.8	23.6	32.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	146	73	65	177	57	90	129	272
Less than 20 percent.....	85	37	17	124	47	50	105	157
20 to 24 percent.....	20	26	16	43	—	21	13	66
25 to 29 percent.....	13	5	7	10	—	9	3	36
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more.....	—	—	20	—	10	—	—	11
Not computed.....	28	—	5	—	—	10	8	—
Median.....	17.6	19.8	24.1	17.6	13.8	17.1	14.9	18.5
\$35,000 or more.....	102	60	67	119	65	58	52	160
Less than 20 percent.....	61	60	31	112	55	58	50	156
20 to 24 percent.....	20	—	22	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	21	—	14	—	10	—	2	4
Median.....	16.1	13.3	15.5	11.9	12.9	10.0	10.0	11.3



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>1 152</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1 632</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>1 116</b>	<b>1 185</b>	<b>577</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage	701	—	566	985	769	611	712	378
Less than \$300	19	—	24	45	12	19	21	3
\$300 to \$399	58	—	43	63	25	35	64	22
\$400 to \$499	87	—	85	90	67	62	91	52
\$500 to \$599	96	—	123	78	107	100	81	71
\$600 to \$799	201	—	152	264	233	218	167	106
\$800 to \$999	128	—	65	202	144	113	138	67
\$1,000 to \$1,499	76	—	74	177	128	64	130	53
\$1,500 to \$1,999	30	—	—	56	33	—	13	4
\$2,000 or more	6	—	—	10	20	—	7	—
Median (dollars)	686	—	609	747	728	707	738	676
Not mortgaged	451	—	335	647	589	505	473	199
Less than \$100	13	—	9	—	23	36	12	2
\$100 to \$199	290	—	197	423	324	260	329	134
\$200 to \$299	142	—	101	208	215	187	94	51
\$300 to \$399	—	—	24	16	18	16	29	8
\$400 to \$499	—	—	4	—	9	4	—	4
\$500 or more	6	—	—	—	—	2	9	—
Median (dollars)	179	—	187	181	186	187	172	175
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000	198	—	160	262	303	249	230	95
Less than 20 percent	87	—	58	109	163	99	107	39
20 to 24 percent	43	—	19	54	24	45	21	14
25 to 29 percent	19	—	3	—	19	26	25	12
30 to 34 percent	6	—	25	19	9	5	—	3
35 percent or more	43	—	55	69	82	74	77	26
Not computed	—	—	—	11	6	—	—	1
Median	21.4	—	30.0	21.5	19.0	22.8	21.9	22.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	312	—	270	273	284	228	234	152
Less than 20 percent	194	—	173	185	144	139	140	69
20 to 24 percent	28	—	27	27	32	44	18	29
25 to 29 percent	37	—	40	41	32	10	26	24
30 to 34 percent	23	—	23	7	43	20	24	17
35 percent or more	30	—	7	13	33	15	26	13
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.2	—	15.5	11.8	19.4	13.5	15.4	21.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	281	—	227	454	331	323	351	200
Less than 20 percent	140	—	161	306	190	218	218	90
20 to 24 percent	83	—	50	76	78	62	39	60
25 to 29 percent	32	—	3	42	55	24	50	21
30 to 34 percent	16	—	6	14	6	10	31	19
35 percent or more	10	—	7	16	2	9	13	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.0	—	15.0	15.4	18.4	16.7	17.6	20.8
\$50,000 or more	361	—	244	643	440	316	370	130
Less than 20 percent	290	—	206	502	354	262	293	112
20 to 24 percent	71	—	22	86	19	35	51	16
25 to 29 percent	—	—	16	43	31	15	26	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	12	22	4	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.2	—	11.6	14.5	12.5	12.2	12.4	11.9
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	51	5	3	—	—
\$100 to \$199	22	—	6	82	49	8	—	14
\$200 to \$299	23	—	59	62	67	50	43	12
\$300 to \$399	62	—	99	69	141	121	42	45
\$400 to \$499	52	—	245	187	82	39	38	34
\$500 to \$599	30	—	125	184	45	37	38	15
\$600 to \$749	10	—	31	95	19	14	11	11
\$750 to \$999	—	—	1	4	19	8	20	2
\$1,000 or more	7	—	2	—	9	—	6	9
No cash rent	42	—	2	48	11	31	37	14
Median (dollars)	396	—	457	456	370	350	423	400
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000	49	—	13	193	81	84	62	19
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	28	5	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	42	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	2	19	14	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	18	7	—	—	4
35 percent or more	27	—	11	66	43	59	30	10
Not computed	22	—	—	20	4	25	32	3
Median	50.0+	—	50.0+	29.3	40.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	28	—	137	58	109	49	52	33
Less than 20 percent	12	—	33	—	28	—	2	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	18	12	26	11	6	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	18	—	4	3	30	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	17	8	9	11	12	8
35 percent or more	5	—	51	30	38	20	3	3
Not computed	11	—	—	8	4	4	8	2
Median	18.5	—	29.9	37.3	24.7	33.9	28.3	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	119	—	291	359	125	102	107	65
Less than 20 percent	48	—	122	119	85	76	45	27
20 to 24 percent	39	—	113	115	17	11	34	7
25 to 29 percent	22	—	51	75	6	4	7	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	3	24	9	4	8	2
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	3	5	—	13
Not computed	3	—	2	26	5	2	13	8
Median	21.3	—	21.0	22.1	17.6	15.5	20.3	21.1
\$35,000 or more	52	—	129	172	132	76	14	39
Less than 20 percent	46	—	122	134	114	60	14	31
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	24	7	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	4	9	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	—	—	10	2	13	—	4
Median	12.4	—	12.6	15.4	14.6	11.6	10.0	13.7

**Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County		Hagerstown city, Washington County	Remainder of Washington County	
	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 4	Tract 101
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>43 362</b>	<b>43 362</b>	<b>14 196</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>558</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>					
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 157	1 157	259	8	42
1985 to 1988 .....	3 254	3 254	799	7	—
1980 to 1984 .....	2 932	2 932	721	10	80
1970 to 1979 .....	7 776	7 776	1 495	84	53
1960 to 1969 .....	6 390	6 390	1 354	74	59
1950 to 1959 .....	6 134	6 134	1 954	42	122
1940 to 1949 .....	3 569	3 569	1 812	23	54
1939 or earlier .....	12 150	12 150	5 802	361	148
<b>BEDROOMS</b>					
No bedroom .....	274	274	252	42	—
1 bedroom .....	4 532	4 532	2 907	346	25
2 bedrooms .....	12 088	12 088	4 479	140	147
3 bedrooms .....	19 600	19 600	5 287	81	224
4 bedrooms .....	5 726	5 726	1 056	—	136
5 or more bedrooms .....	1 142	1 142	215	—	26
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Complete kitchen facilities .....	43 029	43 029	14 099	609	558
Source of water, public system or private company .....	31 091	31 091	14 165	609	527
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	26 119	26 119	14 061	609	238
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	466	466	40	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	313	313	15	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	153	153	25	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>					
Utility gas .....	7 653	7 653	5 653	177	52
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	1 043	1 043	199	9	70
Electricity .....	12 485	12 485	2 780	208	136
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	18 482	18 482	5 200	201	255
All other fuels .....	3 587	3 587	265	7	45
No fuel used .....	112	112	99	7	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>					
None .....	4 296	4 296	2 769	240	28
1 .....	13 352	13 352	5 568	304	131
2 .....	16 571	16 571	4 431	50	255
3 or more .....	9 143	9 143	1 428	15	144
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	1.8	1.4	.8	2.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>					
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>28 247</b>	<b>28 247</b>	<b>6 043</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>304</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	2 083	2 083	487	8	19
1985 to 1988 .....	5 967	5 967	1 177	—	22
1980 to 1984 .....	3 488	3 488	651	—	59
1970 to 1979 .....	6 951	6 951	1 218	—	78
1969 or earlier .....	9 758	9 758	2 510	31	126
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>15 115</b>	<b>15 115</b>	<b>8 153</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>254</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	5 177	5 177	2 846	176	134
1985 to 1988 .....	5 609	5 609	3 008	227	103
1980 to 1984 .....	2 220	2 220	1 179	104	9
1970 to 1979 .....	1 390	1 390	739	42	8
1969 or earlier .....	719	719	381	21	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
No telephone in unit .....	1 970	1 970	1 112	112	21
Householder 65 years and over .....	10 778	10 778	3 737	193	95
Owner-occupied housing units .....	8 112	8 112	2 214	34	95
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	254	254	15	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	296	296	99	21	—
No vehicle available .....	2 225	2 225	1 270	117	8
Complete plumbing facilities .....	42 896	42 896	14 156	609	558
1.00 or less persons per room .....	42 444	42 444	14 026	602	552
1.01 or more persons per room .....	452	452	130	7	6
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	466	466	40	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	451	451	40	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	15	15	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	39 732	39 732	36 708	24 778	39 341
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	23 387	23 387	20 948	14 754	32 652
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	4 445	4 445	2 282	197	11
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 571	1 571	368	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	2 874	2 874	1 914	197	5

Table 35. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County		Hagerstown city, Washington County	Remainder of Washington County	
		Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 4	Tract 101	Tract 110
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units.....</b>	<b>22 987</b>	<b>22 987</b>	<b>5 414</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>						
With a mortgage.....	12 525	12 525	2 819	-	137	-
Less than \$300.....	509	509	100	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	1 204	1 204	297	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	1 767	1 767	460	-	14	-
\$500 to \$599.....	1 826	1 826	497	-	68	-
\$600 to \$799.....	3 446	3 446	885	-	12	-
\$800 to \$999.....	1 988	1 988	372	-	15	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1 456	1 456	190	-	28	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	215	215	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	114	114	18	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	652	652	611	-	583	-
Not mortgaged.....	10 462	10 462	2 595	31	117	-
Less than \$100.....	362	362	107	5	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	6 049	6 049	1 393	19	70	-
\$200 to \$299.....	3 403	3 403	915	7	39	-
\$300 to \$399.....	440	440	131	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	140	140	35	-	8	-
\$500 or more.....	68	68	14	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	185	185	190	178	191	-
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Less than \$20,000.....	5 019	5 019	1 389	18	50	-
Less than 20 percent.....	2 119	2 119	463	11	31	-
20 to 24 percent.....	649	649	238	7	8	-
25 to 29 percent.....	497	497	162	-	5	-
30 to 34 percent.....	304	304	97	-	6	-
35 percent or more.....	1 332	1 332	393	-	-	-
Not computed.....	118	118	36	-	-	-
Median.....	22.6	22.6	24.5	18.3	17.5	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	5 711	5 711	1 632	6	57	-
Less than 20 percent.....	3 612	3 612	1 013	6	36	-
20 to 24 percent.....	731	731	287	-	15	-
25 to 29 percent.....	600	600	183	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	372	372	69	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	389	389	80	-	6	-
Not computed.....	7	7	-	-	-	-
Median.....	14.6	14.6	16.0	10.0-	11.3	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 965	5 965	1 247	-	57	-
Less than 20 percent.....	4 042	4 042	888	-	47	-
20 to 24 percent.....	1 043	1 043	214	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	525	525	122	-	10	-
30 to 34 percent.....	202	202	23	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	148	148	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	5	5	-	-	-	-
Median.....	15.9	15.9	16.2	-	16.6	-
\$50,000 or more.....	6 292	6 292	1 146	7	90	-
Less than 20 percent.....	5 273	5 273	1 005	7	90	-
20 to 24 percent.....	670	670	96	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	240	240	38	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	81	81	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	21	21	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	7	7	7	-	-	-
Median.....	11.6	11.6	11.1	10.0-	12.7	-
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units.....</b>	<b>14 435</b>	<b>14 435</b>	<b>8 109</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>						
Less than \$100.....	475	475	337	64	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	1 322	1 322	944	85	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	2 653	2 653	1 805	171	6	-
\$300 to \$399.....	3 938	3 938	2 402	190	72	-
\$400 to \$499.....	2 864	2 864	1 293	35	47	-
\$500 to \$599.....	1 750	1 750	827	25	36	-
\$600 to \$749.....	672	672	280	-	23	-
\$750 to \$999.....	182	182	83	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	26	26	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	553	553	138	-	58	-
Median (dollars).....	359	359	332	274	411	-
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Less than \$10,000.....	3 443	3 443	2 334	247	5	-
Less than 20 percent.....	179	179	94	28	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	333	333	236	21	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	468	468	377	42	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	290	290	225	24	-	-
35 percent or more.....	1 777	1 777	1 224	118	5	-
Not computed.....	396	396	178	14	-	-
Median.....	42.3	42.3	39.9	35.5	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 385	3 385	2 046	143	66	-
Less than 20 percent.....	478	478	282	31	6	-
20 to 24 percent.....	766	766	524	67	19	-
25 to 29 percent.....	647	647	442	19	6	-
30 to 34 percent.....	566	566	352	7	-	-
35 percent or more.....	815	815	427	19	13	-
Not computed.....	113	113	19	-	22	-
Median.....	28.0	28.0	27.3	23.0	24.2	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	4 717	4 717	2 327	159	102	-
Less than 20 percent.....	2 792	2 792	1 555	131	55	-
20 to 24 percent.....	1 113	1 113	458	13	20	-
25 to 29 percent.....	481	481	219	15	6	-
30 to 34 percent.....	115	115	51	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	71	71	13	-	-	-
Not computed.....	145	145	31	-	21	-
Median.....	18.4	18.4	17.6	16.7	18.3	-
\$35,000 or more.....	2 890	2 890	1 402	21	69	-
Less than 20 percent.....	2 656	2 656	1 345	21	41	-
20 to 24 percent.....	115	115	40	-	13	-
25 to 29 percent.....	33	33	13	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	2	2	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	84	84	4	-	15	-
Median.....	12.6	12.6	12.5	10.0-	14.4	-



**Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County		Hagerstown city, Washington County	Remainder of Washington County	
		Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 4	Tract 101	Tract 110
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 091</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>						
1989 to March 1990 .....	30	30	-	-	13	-
1985 to 1988 .....	71	71	53	11	-	-
1980 to 1984 .....	100	100	43	8	27	-
1970 to 1979 .....	215	215	118	72	7	-
1960 to 1969 .....	100	100	57	23	17	-
1950 to 1959 .....	181	181	152	65	7	-
1940 to 1949 .....	65	65	43	31	15	-
1939 or earlier .....	329	329	292	188	7	-
<b>BEDROOMS</b>						
No bedroom .....	28	28	28	23	-	-
1 bedroom .....	333	333	249	72	29	-
2 bedrooms .....	272	272	221	158	11	-
3 bedrooms .....	355	355	191	125	47	-
4 bedrooms .....	86	86	56	20	6	-
5 or more bedrooms .....	17	17	13	-	-	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 080	1 080	747	398	93	-
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 022	1 022	745	398	93	-
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	992	992	745	398	79	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>						
Utility gas .....	366	366	266	141	48	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	36	36	9	-	18	-
Electricity .....	391	391	254	119	21	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	289	289	225	138	6	-
All other fuels .....	9	9	4	-	-	-
No fuel used .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>						
None .....	388	388	362	213	8	-
1 .....	346	346	208	97	40	-
2 .....	253	253	146	77	38	-
3 or more .....	104	104	42	11	7	-
Vehicles per household .....	1.1	1.1	.8	.7	1.5	-
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>						
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>226</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	30	30	16	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 .....	24	24	15	-	-	-
1980 to 1984 .....	26	26	3	3	-	-
1970 to 1979 .....	57	57	33	14	-	-
1969 or earlier .....	89	89	72	72	-	-
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>865</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>-</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	287	287	157	86	61	-
1985 to 1988 .....	386	386	324	136	32	-
1980 to 1984 .....	106	106	78	38	-	-
1970 to 1979 .....	68	68	44	33	-	-
1969 or earlier .....	18	18	16	16	-	-
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
No telephone in unit .....	158	158	155	115	-	-
Householder 65 years and over .....	225	225	178	129	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units .....	104	104	79	65	-	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit .....	2	2	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available .....	103	103	92	73	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 091	1 091	758	398	93	-
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 017	1 017	714	368	71	-
1.01 or more persons per room .....	74	74	44	30	22	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	34 677	34 677	25 758	20 300	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	19 051	19 051	16 387	14 752	24 361	-
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	274	274	234	132	13	-
Owner-occupied housing units .....	28	28	26	26	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units .....	246	246	208	106	13	-

**Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County		Hagerstown city, Washington County	Remainder of Washington County	
		Total	Hagerstown city	Tract 4	Tract 101	Tract 110
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units.....</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>						
With a mortgage.....	118	118	58	15	-	-
Less than \$300.....	18	18	18	11	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	9	9	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599.....	36	36	9	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799.....	29	29	24	4	-	-
\$800 to \$999.....	18	18	7	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8	8	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	593	593	675	271	-	-
Not mortgaged.....	84	84	67	67	-	-
Less than \$100.....	16	16	14	14	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	55	55	40	40	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	9	9	9	9	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	4	4	4	4	-	-
Median (dollars).....	146	146	139	139	-	-
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Less than \$20,000.....	51	51	47	42	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	9	9	7	7	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	20	20	18	18	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	22	22	22	17	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	24.1	24.1	24.6	23.9	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	68	68	30	21	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	34	34	17	17	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	18	18	4	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	12	12	5	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	4	4	4	4	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	17.5	17.5	10.0-	10.0-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	46	46	31	11	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	23	23	18	11	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	12	12	6	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	7	7	7	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	4	4	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	22.5	22.5	16.9	10.0-	-	-
\$50,000 or more.....	37	37	17	8	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	37	37	17	8	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.0-	10.0-	15.3	10.0-	-	-
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units.....</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>						
Less than \$100.....	78	78	76	36	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	120	120	104	48	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	145	145	127	69	13	-
\$300 to \$399.....	255	255	191	105	47	-
\$400 to \$499.....	102	102	42	21	13	-
\$500 to \$599.....	65	65	32	12	-	-
\$600 to \$749.....	39	39	22	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	9	9	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	38	38	18	18	13	-
Median (dollars).....	329	329	294	291	376	-
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Less than \$10,000.....	260	260	231	127	13	-
Less than 20 percent.....	18	18	17	17	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	16	16	16	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	35	35	35	11	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	22	22	22	16	-	-
35 percent or more.....	154	154	126	68	13	-
Not computed.....	15	15	15	15	-	-
Median.....	40.7	40.7	45.0	50.0+	49.3	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	234	234	174	111	15	-
Less than 20 percent.....	30	30	28	16	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	37	37	31	19	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	46	46	31	31	15	-
30 to 34 percent.....	54	54	43	24	-	-
35 percent or more.....	58	58	32	12	-	-
Not computed.....	9	9	9	9	-	-
Median.....	29.9	29.9	28.8	27.6	27.5	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	214	214	137	46	39	-
Less than 20 percent.....	164	164	114	46	25	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	43	43	23	-	7	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	7	7	-	-	7	-
Median.....	15.9	15.9	15.5	15.0	16.3	-
\$35,000 or more.....	143	143	70	25	19	-
Less than 20 percent.....	117	117	64	25	13	-
20 to 24 percent.....	13	13	6	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	13	13	-	-	6	-
Median.....	12.6	12.6	12.0	10.8	10.0-	-

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



**Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
Occupied housing units .....	146	146
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 .....	8	8
1985 to 1988 .....	—	—
1980 to 1984 .....	19	19
1970 to 1979 .....	53	53
1960 to 1969 .....	23	23
1950 to 1959 .....	22	22
1940 to 1949 .....	8	8
1939 or earlier .....	13	13
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom .....	—	—
1 bedroom .....	38	38
2 bedrooms .....	5	5
3 bedrooms .....	68	68
4 bedrooms .....	21	21
5 or more bedrooms .....	14	14
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities .....	146	146
Source of water, public system or private company .....	132	132
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	112	112
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas .....	23	23
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	6	6
Electricity .....	67	67
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	35	35
All other fuels .....	12	12
No fuel used .....	3	3
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None .....	12	12
1 .....	33	33
2 .....	61	61
3 or more .....	40	40
Vehicles per household .....	1.9	1.9
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	10	10
1985 to 1988 .....	19	19
1980 to 1984 .....	18	18
1970 to 1979 .....	15	15
1969 or earlier .....	—	—
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	51	51
1985 to 1988 .....	33	33
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit .....	—	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	9	9
Owner-occupied housing units .....	6	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—
No vehicle available .....	3	3
Complete plumbing facilities .....	146	146
1.00 or less persons per room .....	139	139
1.01 or more persons per room .....	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	112 397	112 397
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	25 973	25 973
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	16	16
Owner-occupied housing units .....	4	4
Renter-occupied housing units .....	12	12

**Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	56	56
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
With a mortgage.....	52	52
Less than \$300.....	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	6	6
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	15	15
\$800 to \$999.....	7	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	14	14
\$2,000 or more.....	5	5
Median (dollars).....	836	836
Not mortgaged.....	4	4
Less than \$100.....	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	4	4
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—
Median (dollars).....	325	325
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$20,000.....	4	4
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	4	4
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	13	13
Less than 20 percent.....	6	6
20 to 24 percent.....	7	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	20.4	20.4
\$50,000 or more.....	39	39
Less than 20 percent.....	28	28
20 to 24 percent.....	5	5
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	84	84
<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
Less than \$100.....	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	12	12
\$200 to \$299.....	7	7
\$300 to \$399.....	21	21
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	13	13
\$600 to \$749.....	26	26
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—
No cash rent.....	5	5
Median (dollars).....	399	399
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$10,000.....	12	12
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	9	9
25 to 29 percent.....	3	3
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	23.3	23.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	12	12
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	7
Not computed.....	5	5
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	39	39
Less than 20 percent.....	11	11
20 to 24 percent.....	10	10
25 to 29 percent.....	18	18
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	24.2	24.2
\$35,000 or more.....	21	21
Less than 20 percent.....	14	14
20 to 24 percent.....	7	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	17.5	17.5

**Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
Occupied housing units -----	161	161
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	18	18
1980 to 1984 -----	2	2
1970 to 1979 -----	38	38
1960 to 1969 -----	26	26
1950 to 1959 -----	5	5
1940 to 1949 -----	31	31
1939 or earlier -----	41	41
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom -----	7	7
1 bedroom -----	49	49
2 bedrooms -----	29	29
3 bedrooms -----	55	55
4 bedrooms -----	13	13
5 or more bedrooms -----	8	8
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	154	154
Source of water, public system or private company -----	143	143
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	134	134
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas -----	13	13
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	11	11
Electricity -----	61	61
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	68	68
All other fuels -----	8	8
No fuel used -----	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None -----	41	41
1 -----	72	72
2 -----	38	38
3 or more -----	10	10
Vehicles per household -----	1.1	1.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
<b>Owner-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	3	3
1985 to 1988 -----	16	16
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	15	15
1969 or earlier -----	10	10
<b>Renter-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>117</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	74	74
1985 to 1988 -----	29	29
1980 to 1984 -----	14	14
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit -----	30	30
Householder 65 years and over -----	24	24
Owner-occupied housing units -----	18	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—
No vehicle available -----	6	6
Complete plumbing facilities -----	161	161
1.00 or less persons per room -----	152	152
1.01 or more persons per room -----	9	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	43 314	43 314
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	15 690	15 690
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	40	40
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	40	40



Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	25	25
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
With a mortgage.....	18	18
Less than \$300.....	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	6	6
\$600 to \$799.....	3	3
\$800 to \$999.....	3	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6	6
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—
Median (dollars).....	825	825
Not mortgaged.....	7	7
Less than \$100.....	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	7	7
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—
Median (dollars).....	125	125
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	10	10
Less than 20 percent.....	7	7
20 to 24 percent.....	3	3
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	9	9
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	6	6
25 to 29 percent.....	3	3
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	23.8	23.8
\$50,000 or more.....	6	6
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	27.5	27.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	117	117
<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
Less than \$100.....	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	22	22
\$200 to \$299.....	22	22
\$300 to \$399.....	51	51
\$400 to \$499.....	2	2
\$500 to \$599.....	8	8
\$600 to \$749.....	7	7
\$750 to \$999.....	5	5
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	—
Median (dollars).....	318	318
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$10,000.....	53	53
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	6
35 percent or more.....	47	47
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	47.7	47.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	20	20
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	11	11
25 to 29 percent.....	7	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	2	2
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	24.5	24.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	36	36
Less than 20 percent.....	31	31
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	5
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	16.2	16.2
\$35,000 or more.....	8	8
Less than 20 percent.....	8	8
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	17.5	17.5

**Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
Occupied housing units .....	43 292	43 292
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 157	1 157
1985 to 1988 .....	3 244	3 244
1980 to 1984 .....	2 930	2 930
1970 to 1979 .....	7 760	7 760
1960 to 1969 .....	6 388	6 388
1950 to 1959 .....	6 129	6 129
1940 to 1949 .....	3 564	3 564
1939 or earlier .....	12 120	12 120
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom .....	267	267
1 bedroom .....	4 526	4 526
2 bedrooms .....	12 073	12 073
3 bedrooms .....	19 579	19 579
4 bedrooms .....	5 713	5 713
5 or more bedrooms .....	1 134	1 134
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities .....	42 959	42 959
Source of water, public system or private company .....	31 029	31 029
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	26 068	26 068
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	466	466
Owner-occupied housing units .....	313	313
Renter-occupied housing units .....	153	153
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas .....	7 646	7 646
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	1 039	1 039
Electricity .....	12 452	12 452
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	18 456	18 456
All other fuels .....	3 587	3 587
No fuel used .....	112	112
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None .....	4 276	4 276
1 .....	13 320	13 320
2 .....	16 560	16 560
3 or more .....	9 136	9 136
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	1.8
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units .....	28 212	28 212
1989 to March 1990 .....	2 083	2 083
1985 to 1988 .....	5 957	5 957
1980 to 1984 .....	3 488	3 488
1970 to 1979 .....	6 936	6 936
1969 or earlier .....	9 748	9 748
Renter-occupied housing units .....	15 080	15 080
1989 to March 1990 .....	5 166	5 166
1985 to 1988 .....	5 599	5 599
1980 to 1984 .....	2 206	2 206
1970 to 1979 .....	1 390	1 390
1969 or earlier .....	719	719
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit .....	1 966	1 966
Householder 65 years and over .....	10 754	10 754
Owner-occupied housing units .....	8 094	8 094
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	254	254
No telephone in unit .....	296	296
No vehicle available .....	2 219	2 219
Complete plumbing facilities .....	42 826	42 826
1.00 or less persons per room .....	42 376	42 376
1.01 or more persons per room .....	450	450
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	466	466
1.00 or less persons per room .....	451	451
1.01 or more persons per room .....	15	15
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	39 725	39 725
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	23 416	23 416
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	4 435	4 435
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 571	1 571
Renter-occupied housing units .....	2 864	2 864

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hagerstown, MD MSA	Washington County
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	22 971	22 971
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage.....	12 516	12 516
Less than \$300.....	509	509
\$300 to \$399.....	1 204	1 204
\$400 to \$499.....	1 767	1 767
\$500 to \$599.....	1 826	1 826
\$600 to \$799.....	3 443	3 443
\$800 to \$999.....	1 988	1 988
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1 456	1 456
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	209	209
\$2,000 or more.....	114	114
Median (dollars).....	652	652
Not mortgaged.....	10 455	10 455
Less than \$100.....	362	362
\$100 to \$199.....	6 042	6 042
\$200 to \$299.....	3 403	3 403
\$300 to \$399.....	440	440
\$400 to \$499.....	140	140
\$500 or more.....	68	68
Median (dollars).....	185	185
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000.....	5 019	5 019
Less than 20 percent.....	2 119	2 119
20 to 24 percent.....	649	649
25 to 29 percent.....	497	497
30 to 34 percent.....	304	304
35 percent or more.....	1 332	1 332
Not computed.....	118	118
Median.....	22.6	22.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	5 704	5 704
Less than 20 percent.....	3 605	3 605
20 to 24 percent.....	731	731
25 to 29 percent.....	600	600
30 to 34 percent.....	372	372
35 percent or more.....	389	389
Not computed.....	7	7
Median.....	14.6	14.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 962	5 962
Less than 20 percent.....	4 042	4 042
20 to 24 percent.....	1 040	1 040
25 to 29 percent.....	525	525
30 to 34 percent.....	202	202
35 percent or more.....	148	148
Not computed.....	5	5
Median.....	15.9	15.9
\$50,000 or more.....	6 286	6 286
Less than 20 percent.....	5 273	5 273
20 to 24 percent.....	670	670
25 to 29 percent.....	234	234
30 to 34 percent.....	81	81
35 percent or more.....	21	21
Not computed.....	7	7
Median.....	11.6	11.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	14 400	14 400
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100.....	475	475
\$100 to \$199.....	1 316	1 316
\$200 to \$299.....	2 642	2 642
\$300 to \$399.....	3 922	3 922
\$400 to \$499.....	2 862	2 862
\$500 to \$599.....	1 750	1 750
\$600 to \$749.....	672	672
\$750 to \$999.....	182	182
\$1,000 or more.....	26	26
No cash rent.....	553	553
Median (dollars).....	359	359
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000.....	3 420	3 420
Less than 20 percent.....	179	179
20 to 24 percent.....	333	333
25 to 29 percent.....	468	468
30 to 34 percent.....	284	284
35 percent or more.....	1 760	1 760
Not computed.....	396	396
Median.....	42.2	42.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 379	3 379
Less than 20 percent.....	478	478
20 to 24 percent.....	762	762
25 to 29 percent.....	647	647
30 to 34 percent.....	566	566
35 percent or more.....	813	813
Not computed.....	113	113
Median.....	28.0	28.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	4 711	4 711
Less than 20 percent.....	2 786	2 786
20 to 24 percent.....	1 113	1 113
25 to 29 percent.....	481	481
30 to 34 percent.....	115	115
35 percent or more.....	71	71
Not computed.....	145	145
Median.....	18.4	18.4
\$35,000 or more.....	2 890	2 890
Less than 20 percent.....	2 656	2 656
20 to 24 percent.....	115	115
25 to 29 percent.....	33	33
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	2	2
Not computed.....	84	84
Median.....	12.6	12.6



**Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Hagerstown, MD MSA-----	121 393	17.2	47 448	17.5	<b>HAGERSTOWN CITY, WASHINGTON COUNTY—</b>				
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY</b>					Con.				
Total-----	121 393	17.2	47 448	17.5	Tract 103 (pt.)-----	211	14.7	119	16.8
Hagerstown city-----	35 445	13.8	16 361	14.2	Tract 111 (pt.)-----	686	15.6	374	16.6
					Tract 112 (pt.)-----	76	22.4	34	14.7
<b>TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN WASHINGTON COUNTY</b>					<b>REMAINDER OF WASHINGTON COUNTY</b>				
Tract 1-----	2 973	15.7	1 389	15.2	Tract 1 (pt.)-----	203	23.6	77	19.5
Tract 2-----	3 384	15.5	1 482	15.5	Tract 2 (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—
Tract 3.01-----	3 456	15.2	1 381	15.7	Tract 3.01 (pt.)-----	115	13.9	51	15.7
Tract 5-----	4 596	9.9	2 170	10.3	Tract 5 (pt.)-----	459	9.4	195	10.3
Tract 6.01-----	2 672	14.4	1 106	14.6	Tract 6.01 (pt.)-----	109	15.6	44	13.6
Tract 6.02-----	2 307	14.3	1 053	15.2	Tract 6.02 (pt.)-----	475	17.9	193	17.6
Tract 9-----	3 402	13.0	1 307	14.2	Tract 9 (pt.)-----	407	12.0	35	17.1
Tract 10.01-----	4 956	10.9	2 156	11.6	Tract 10.01 (pt.)-----	3 438	11.0	1 603	11.5
Tract 103-----	5 156	15.6	2 088	15.8	Tract 10.02-----	3 947	15.6	1 548	15.4
Tract 111-----	4 614	22.6	2 028	22.5	Tract 101-----	2 581	13.4	764	13.9
Tract 112-----	7 281	11.8	2 975	11.6					
<b>HAGERSTOWN CITY, WASHINGTON COUNTY</b>					Tract 102-----	4 196	15.4	1 532	15.7
Tract 1 (pt.)-----	2 770	15.1	1 312	14.9	Tract 103 (pt.)-----	4 945	15.6	1 969	15.7
Tract 2 (pt.)-----	3 384	15.5	1 482	15.5	Tract 104-----	5 226	15.9	1 883	15.7
Tract 3.01 (pt.)-----	3 341	15.2	1 330	15.7	Tract 105-----	4 591	14.6	1 705	15.0
Tract 3.02-----	2 914	14.8	1 193	15.0	Tract 106-----	4 350	19.0	1 597	20.0
Tract 4-----	2 288	13.6	1 325	13.4	Tract 107-----	3 876	33.2	1 588	34.4
Tract 5 (pt.)-----	4 137	9.9	1 975	10.3	Tract 108-----	5 974	25.2	2 519	26.0
Tract 6.01 (pt.)-----	2 563	14.3	1 062	14.6	Tract 109-----	5 381	15.0	2 093	14.8
Tract 6.02 (pt.)-----	1 832	13.3	860	14.7	Tract 110-----	5 603	15.0	2	—
Tract 7-----	3 002	14.3	1 549	15.2	Tract 111 (pt.)-----	3 928	23.8	1 654	23.9
Tract 8-----	3 728	14.6	1 921	14.8					
Tract 9 (pt.)-----	2 995	13.1	1 272	14.1	Tract 112 (pt.)-----	7 205	11.7	2 941	11.6
Tract 10.01 (pt.)-----	1 518	10.7	553	11.9	Tract 113-----	6 182	19.5	2 328	19.8
					Tract 114-----	4 749	32.2	1 725	32.9
					Tract 115-----	5 543	19.0	2 064	18.7
					Tract 116-----	2 465	27.8	977	28.8



# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

### **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

#### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

### **Unorganized Territory (unorg.)**

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

### **GEOGRAPHIC CODE**

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

#### **Census Code**

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

#### **Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code**

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

### **United States Postal Service (USPS) Code**

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

### **GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION**

#### **Hierarchical Presentation**

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States  
    Region  
        Division  
            State  
                County  
                    County subdivision  
                        Place (or part)  
                            Census tract/block numbering area  
                                (or part)  
                                    Block group (or part)  
  Block

#### **Inventory Presentation**

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census



tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

## **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

## **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

## **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

*Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

*Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional Institutions*—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons*—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## **JOURNEY TO WORK**

### **Place of Work**

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

### Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

*Current Population Survey*—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	18,558		\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.



# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit



# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

## STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

## STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

## STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner	
	White Householder	
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	
	Value	
1	Less than \$20,000	
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999	
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999	
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999	
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	
9	\$300,000 or more	
10	Other <sup>1</sup>	
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	
	Black Householder	
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder	
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	
	Householder of Other Race	
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	

## Renter

White Householder  
Householder of Hispanic origin  
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin  
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder  
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder  
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder  
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Householder of Other Race  
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

## Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely



reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage



**Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Maryland**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.8
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied



by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
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CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0	9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0	9 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 4 4 0	4 4 4 0	4 4 4 0	4 4 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on. If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1 1/2 feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1 1/2 feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket | ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

### 21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

### Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.



## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana --**  
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91



The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
First name	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>	
<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</b>, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	



PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild
	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0
1 1 1 1 1	9 1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

## NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer  
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house  
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses  
☐ A building with 2 apartments  
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments  
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments  
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments  
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments  
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments  
☐ Other

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room  
☐ 2 rooms  
☐ 3 rooms  
☐ 4 rooms  
☐ 5 rooms  
☐ 6 rooms  
☐ 7 rooms  
☐ 8 rooms  
☐ 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?  
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?  
☐ Rented for cash rent?  
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —  
**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000  
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999  
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999  
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999  
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999  
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999  
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999  
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999  
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999  
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999  
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999  
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999  
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999  
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999  
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999  
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999  
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999  
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999  
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999  
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999  
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999  
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999  
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999  
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999  
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999  
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —  
**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80  
☐ \$80 to \$99  
☐ \$100 to \$124  
☐ \$125 to \$149  
☐ \$150 to \$174  
☐ \$175 to \$199  
☐ \$200 to \$224  
☐ \$225 to \$249  
☐ \$250 to \$274  
☐ \$275 to \$299  
☐ \$300 to \$324  
☐ \$325 to \$349  
☐ \$350 to \$374  
☐ \$375 to \$399  
☐ \$400 to \$424  
☐ \$425 to \$449  
☐ \$450 to \$474  
☐ \$475 to \$499  
☐ \$500 to \$524  
☐ \$525 to \$549  
☐ \$550 to \$599  
☐ \$600 to \$649  
☐ \$650 to \$699  
☐ \$700 to \$749  
☐ \$750 to \$999  
☐ \$1,000 or more

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

## FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 <input type="radio"/> 14 <input type="radio"/> 15 <input type="radio"/> 16 <input type="radio"/> 17 <input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21 <input type="radio"/> 22 <input type="radio"/> 23 <input type="radio"/> 24 <input type="radio"/> 25 <input type="radio"/> 26 <input type="radio"/> 27 <input type="radio"/> 28 <input type="radio"/> 29 <input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 31 <input type="radio"/> 32 <input type="radio"/> 33 <input type="radio"/> 34 <input type="radio"/> 35 <input type="radio"/> 36 <input type="radio"/> 37 <input type="radio"/> 38 <input type="radio"/> 39 <input type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 41 <input type="radio"/> 42 <input type="radio"/> 43 <input type="radio"/> 44 <input type="radio"/> 45 <input type="radio"/> 46 <input type="radio"/> 47 <input type="radio"/> 48 <input type="radio"/> 49 <input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 51 <input type="radio"/> 52 <input type="radio"/> 53 <input type="radio"/> 54 <input type="radio"/> 55 <input type="radio"/> 56 <input type="radio"/> 57 <input type="radio"/> 58 <input type="radio"/> 59 <input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 61 <input type="radio"/> 62 <input type="radio"/> 63 <input type="radio"/> 64 <input type="radio"/> 65 <input type="radio"/> 66 <input type="radio"/> 67 <input type="radio"/> 68 <input type="radio"/> 69 <input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 71 <input type="radio"/> 72 <input type="radio"/> 73 <input type="radio"/> 74 <input type="radio"/> 75 <input type="radio"/> 76 <input type="radio"/> 77 <input type="radio"/> 78 <input type="radio"/> 79 <input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 81 <input type="radio"/> 82 <input type="radio"/> 83 <input type="radio"/> 84 <input type="radio"/> 85 <input type="radio"/> 86 <input type="radio"/> 87 <input type="radio"/> 88 <input type="radio"/> 89 <input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 91 <input type="radio"/> 92 <input type="radio"/> 93 <input type="radio"/> 94 <input type="radio"/> 95 <input type="radio"/> 96 <input type="radio"/> 97 <input type="radio"/> 98 <input type="radio"/> 99 <input type="radio"/> 100	<input type="radio"/> Occupied <input type="radio"/> Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="radio"/> DO <input type="radio"/> ID	<input type="radio"/> DO <input type="radio"/> ID
	<input type="radio"/> C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2	<input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1

<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which <b>FUEL</b> is used <b>MOST</b> for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p>           \$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span>            Yearly cost — Dollars         </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used         </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, stream, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p>           \$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span>            Yearly cost — Dollars         </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used         </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p>           \$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span>            Yearly cost — Dollars         </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge         </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p>           \$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span>            Yearly cost — Dollars         </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used         </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	



**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —  
**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —  
**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1			
Last name	First name	Middle initial	
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?		(2) Name of county in the U.S.	
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.		(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.		(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?	
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?	
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16	
		b. What is this language?	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	
		c. How well does this person speak English?	
		<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
		16. When was this person born?	
		<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18	
		b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	
		<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time	
		c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years	
		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —	
		a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —	
		a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		If this person is a female —	
		20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.	
		None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?	
		If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.	
		a. Address (Number and street)	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)	
		b. Name of city, town, or post office	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits	
		d. County	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		e. State	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		f. ZIP Code	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	

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<p><b>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van    <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle  <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus    <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car    <input type="radio"/> Walked  <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated    <input type="radio"/> Worked at home  <input type="radio"/> Railroad    <input type="radio"/> Skip to 28  <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat    <input type="radio"/> Other method  <input type="radio"/> Taxicab         </p> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p><b>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone    <input type="radio"/> 5 people  <input type="radio"/> 2 people    <input type="radio"/> 6 people  <input type="radio"/> 3 people    <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people  <input type="radio"/> 4 people    <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people         </p>	<p><b>28. Industry or Employer</b></p> <p><b>a. For whom did this person work?</b> If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p><b>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</b> Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p><b>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing    <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade  <input type="radio"/> Retail trade         </p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p><b>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00  <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00  <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00  <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00  <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00  <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00  <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00  <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00  <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p>
<p><b>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;">(Time)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m.</p> <p><b>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;">(Minutes)</p> <p>Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p><b>29. Occupation</b></p> <p><b>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p><b>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p><b>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff  <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee  <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee  <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm         </p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p><b>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27         </p> <p><b>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job  <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill  <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job         </p>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32         </p> <p><b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?</b> Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;">(Weeks)</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p><b>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;">(Hours)</p> <p>Hours</p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p><b>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1990    <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1989    <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> 1988    <input type="radio"/> Never worked  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987         </p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;">Go to 28</p>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p><b>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.</b> Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

**User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations**—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

• *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).



Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT	
Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT	
Population	Housing
<i>Social characteristics:</i>	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
<i>Economic characteristics:</i>	Farm residence
Labor force	Shelter costs, including utilities
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.



**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas





## APPENDIX G.

### Maps

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).







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# PART B, GLOSSARY

## 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

**Previously Published—Part A, TEXT**

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide, Part A, Text* an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part *1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

• **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • **Population and housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

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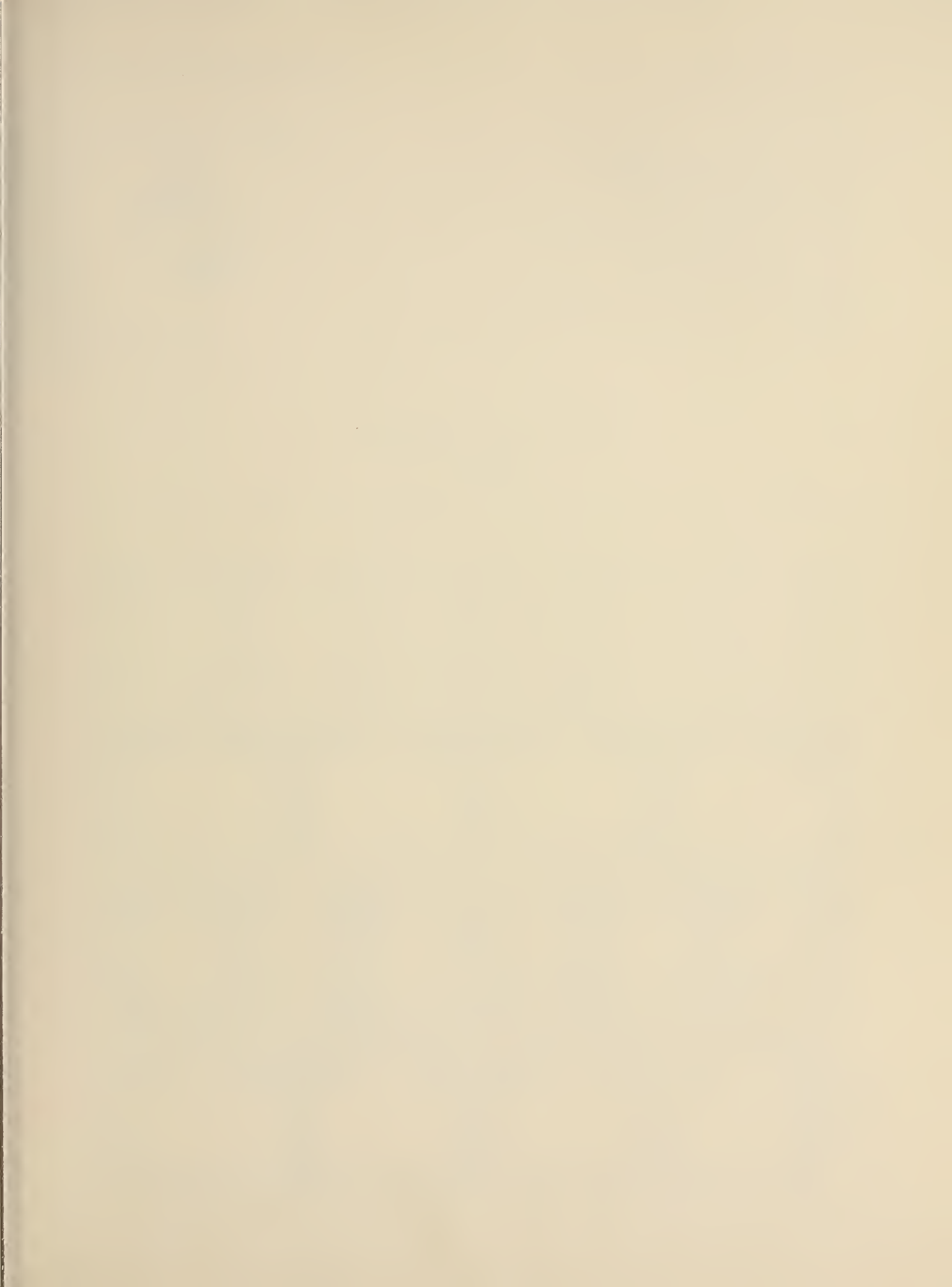
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